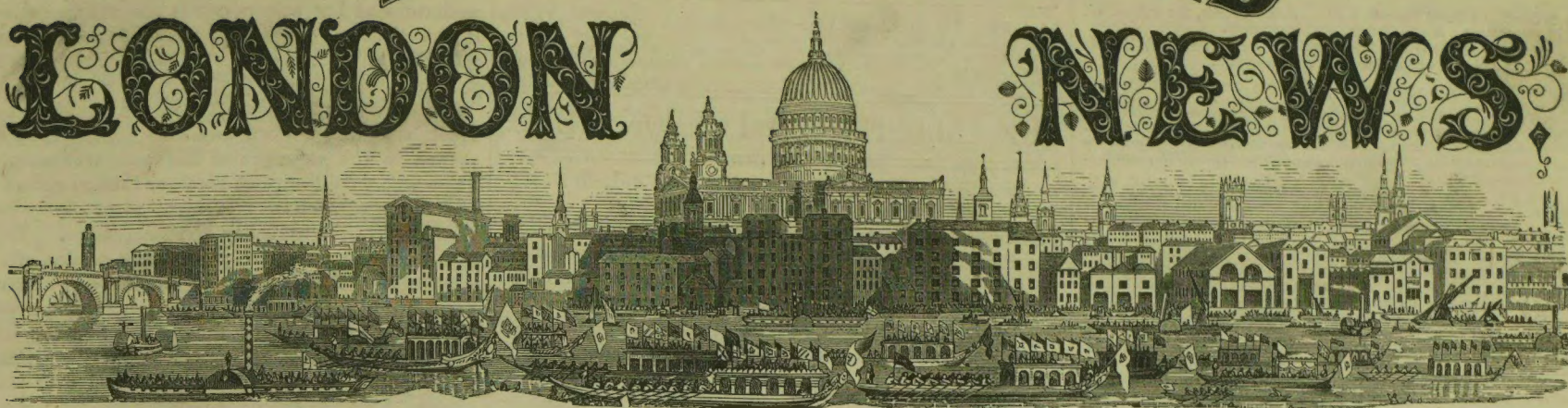


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1990.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



RUSSIAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS BEGGING TO BE CARRIED FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at The Larches, Adisham, Lady Victoria Villiers, of a son.
On the 24th ult., Lady Balfour of Burleigh, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Ardfray, Ireland, Lady Wallscourt, of twin daughters.
On the 28th ult., at Great Sarratt Hall, Rickmansworth, the wife of W. B. Green, of a daughter. Australian papers please copy.
On the 18th ult., at Irton Hall, Cumberland, the wife of J. L. Burns-Lindow, Esq., High Sheriff of Cumberland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple Church, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Hose, John Frederick, son of George B. Murly, solicitor, of Bristol, to Annie Perot, eldest daughter of Jonas Browne, of 13, Fellows-road, N.W., London. W.I. papers please copy.

On the 28th ult., at St. John's Parish Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. W. Talboys, James Ellis, of Abbey-road and Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, N.W., to Eleanor Frances, daughter of Edward Hunt, of Kensington-crescent, W.

On July 14, at the British Legation, Lima, Peru, and subsequently at the house of John Mathison, Esq., uncle of the bride, by the Rev. R. J. Weatherhead, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Campbell Mackinnon, B.A., Noel West, manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Callao, to Nina, eldest daughter of George Petrie, Esq., late manager of that company. No cards.

On the 29th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, of Poterne, Wilts, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A., Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to Lady Beatrice Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham.

On June 18, at Christ Church, South Yarra, Australia, by the Rev. W. N. Guinness, Walter Relf Pearless, M.R.C.S. Eng., of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Marianne Sessel, eldest daughter of H. Campbell Raikes, late Bengal Civil Service, of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, and niece of Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at the Manor House, Shepperton, Middlesex, W. S. Lindsay, Esq., late M.P. for Sunderland, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 24th ult., Lady Edith Tudway, aged 27.

On the 18th ult., Anne, widow of the late Rev. Henry Sewell, of Bagganley Hall, Chorley, aged 62 years.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. Prebendary Row; 3 p.m.; Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m.; Rev. H. W. Watkins, Chaplain of King's College.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

Beginning of the New Style, 1752. British Archaeological Congress, Llan-gollen: 9 a.m., visit to Mostyn Hall for the examination of the library; the remains of Basingwerk Abbey, and the Holy Well of St. Winifred; 8.30 p.m., closing meeting.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The present French Republic declared, 1870. Gloucester Musical Festival, 1.45 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"); evening, grand concert at the Shire Hall. Races: Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Old St. Bartholomew's Day. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Bach's Passion Music—St. Matthew); 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul"). London Hospital, quarterly court, 1 p.m. Serpentine Swimming Club, 7 a.m., captaincy race.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to be opened by the Earl of Derby. Worcester Agricultural Society Show, Birkenhead (three days). Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Kyrie, Luard Selby; Brahms's Requiem; Wesley's "Wilderness;" Hymn of Praise); evening, concert at the Shire Hall. Royal Northern Yacht Club: Closing Cruise and Matches. Races: Canterbury, Wolverhampton.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

New moon, 1.0 p.m. Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Handel's "Messiah"); Special Evening Service. Sun partially eclipsed: Invisible at Greenwich. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

Jewish Year 5638 begins. Matches: Thames Sailing Club; Wakefield dog show. New Brighton Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
August	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
22	29.630	60.1	49.6	70	5	69.4	53.9	SW. WSW. W.	333	0.040
23	30.018	55.4	40.2	59	4	64.0	49.0	W.	164	0.000
24	30.126	55.2	41.6	63	7	66.2	42.5	W. SSW. S.	88	0.060
25	29.666	57.8	55.9	94	10	63.1	54.8	ESE. E. SSE.	332	0.8.0
26	29.766	61.6	54.8	90	—	65.8	58.8	SW. W. WSW.	234	0.230
27	29.854	62.6	60.7	94	10	67.2	57.4	SW.	445	0.040
28	29.689	62.9	55.8	79	8	68.8	60.3	SW.	500	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.570	29.973	30.170	29.800	29.632	29.853	29.710
Temperature of Air	64.7°	58.3°	57.1°	58.3°	63.2°	65.0°	61.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	59.8°	61.8°	60.3°	56.5°	58.7°	62.7°	59.2°
Direction of Wind	SW.	WNW.	W.	E.	W.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 10 8	7 8 50	9 45	10 35	11 18	11 55	—
0 28	0 55	1 19	1 43	2 0	2 25	2 5

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first and musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance, at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANAC for 1878.

containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

The military struggle between the Empires of the Czar and the Sultan has not yet developed decisive results for either. The balance of success, in the long run at least, inclines towards Russia, but the immediate position is less favourable to her than the world in general had expected would be the case. The task she had undertaken is evidently a far greater one than she had foreseen. At the outset she had plainly underrated the strength of resistance which she was destined to encounter. Both in Armenia and in Bulgaria she has committed the same mistake. She seems to have aimed at brilliancy of movement without due consideration of solidity, and the result has been the same in Europe as in Asia. She will probably retrieve the error which has led her astray, but it may be at the expense of a second campaign. She has the advantage of numbers over her adversary, but she does not yet appear to know how to turn it to decided account. Her strategy has been based upon a misappreciation of the spirit and force which she would be called upon to subdue. She has not yet, however, exhausted the resources at her command, though she has been compelled to draw upon them far beyond her first anticipations. For the moment she has to pause in order to gather up fresh strength; and it is doubtful whether she will sufficiently recover herself to accomplish the immediate ends she had in view before winter sets in and practically imposes a temporary limit upon the military movements of both parties.

The on-looking world may draw some inferences from the progress of events hitherto, whatever may be their ultimate issues. Until now the conflict has been one of soldiers—that is, of rank and file. The courage and endurance of the troops engaged, whether Russian or Turkish, have been not simply on a par with, but even beyond, most precedents. The enthusiasm on both sides; and the difficulties and dangers with which they have grappled and to which they have cheerfully exposed themselves, probably grow out of the religious sentiment with which both the army of Russia and that of Turkey is inspired. In each case it is associated with lamentable ignorance of facts, in each also it is inflamed by inveterate prejudices, and in each the result is that both armies believe that they are fighting for God as well as for country. So far as mere military material is concerned, both the Czar and the Sultan may be looked upon as well provided. But modern wars require more than this. The power of machinery needs to be directed by sufficient intelligence, and in this respect both sides appear to be wanting. In the beginning the Turks evidently suffered from defective and apathetic generalship, as the Russians did from too great a reliance upon their superiority of force. Things are changed now, to some extent, but there is evidently on both sides too great a disposition to count upon the sacrifice of life as one of the main elements of successful warfare. The Battle of Plevna and the terrible struggles in the Shipka Pass alike indicate a deficiency of strategic genius—genius, that is, competent to bring about the most decisive results with the least expenditure of living means. Enough soldiers have now been hurled to destruction to have accomplished, under adequate scientific guidance, almost any end that can be contemplated by fighting; and the very fact that no such end has been achieved furnishes sufficient ground for a presumption that on neither side has generalship been of equal avail with numbers.

We are not sure that, in the interests of humanity, this is much to be deplored. The world does not stand in need of any additional development of all-conquering genius in relation to war. The odds are that it would flame out into ambition which, whether selfish or patriotic, would tend to trouble the peace of mankind. Great warriors are like fire—they may be useful assistants in suitable emergencies, but they are terrible masters. We know not whether they are a greater scourge to the country which they lead to victory, or to that over which they triumph. We are not, therefore, depressed by the fact that the gigantic stature of Russia is not, as it would appear, under the guidance of a corresponding superiority of mind. We do not disparage the talents of its generals or of its diplomatists, but we draw a marked distinction between military talents and strategical genius. The first satisfies, the second dazzles, the people who are ostensibly served thereby. We could hardly wish for Russia—or, indeed, for Europe—at the present time a greater curse than that she should be able to claim as her own a Napoleon I. or even a Count Moltke. With the elements of power which she possesses any such accession to it would be disastrous to humanity. We wish her well out

of the present struggle. We have no doubt she will finally achieve, although at no little cost to herself, the object she has ostensibly proposed. But her success will not encourage a warlike ambition. Possibly her people even now begin to doubt whether the enterprise which she so chivalrously undertook at her sole cost was one which, either for her own well-being or for the well-being of the Christian populations of Turkey, was to be commended for its wisdom.

The events of the last few weeks, we should imagine, must have toned down any fears which really existed in regard to the exposure of India to a Russian invasion. They who would have us base our foreign policy upon the possibility of such a movement must surely have been convinced of the unreality of its character. There seems to have been among our politicians a section of them who attributed to Russia a sort of magical supremacy, both in regard to diplomatic craft and in regard to physical force. They may have learned during the last few weeks that neither breadth of territory nor extent of population gives to its possessors undisputed command over the world's affairs. Between even the farthest outlying posts of the Russian Empire and British India there lie far greater, more numerous, and more varied, obstacles to be overcome than any which have been encountered by her in her war with Turkey. For a generation at least, if not two generations, her policy will obviously be to husband with the utmost care her domestic resources. Once well through this war, her statesmen will be compelled, we think, to bestow their chief attention upon her home interests. The pressure of national sentiment which has forced her rulers into the present conflict, will probably urge them to some modification of her own political institutions, and, for some time to come, at all events, after the close of the present struggle, she will be too straitened and too busy at home to make distant excursions into the territories of other Powers.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle at three o'clock p.m. yesterday week from the Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales, with his three daughters and Prince George and the Princesses of Schleswig-Holstein, lunched with her Majesty previously to her departure from Osborne. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell of Crathie. On Monday Prince Leopold, with the gentlemen in waiting and the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the Obelisk at noon and drank to the memory of the Prince Consort, Sunday having been the anniversary of the Prince's birthday. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions on Deeside, and has walked and driven out daily on the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty; he dines generally with the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have also dined with her Majesty.

Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Cowes. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Victoria Station. The Princess and the Prince travelled by special train, which was under the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of the railway. Special arrangements had been made by the railway authorities to insure the most comfortable journey possible for the Prince, who was able to walk without assistance along the platform to the train. At Portsmouth their Royal Highnesses were met by the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The Royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne and left for Cowes under a salute from the harbour battery.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

The King of Denmark left Marlborough House yesterday week upon his return to Denmark. The Princess of Wales accompanied her father to Charing-cross, and took leave of him upon his departure for Dover. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman, and Mr. John Shaw, general manager of the railway, were in attendance at the station. The King passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, and crossed the Channel the next day.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff, has arrived at Cowes.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy to pay a series of visits in the country. The Countess Marie Münster has gone to Germany on a visit to the Crown Princess.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, at Melbury.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister, Sin-Ta-Jen, accompanied by Mr. Sin-Fu-Zi, his attaché, and Mr. Brown, secretary and interpreter, arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Monday, from London.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Dublin on Monday for Belleek, in the county of Fermanagh, on a fishing excursion.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left Eaton Hall, Cheshire, for Reay Forest, his Grace's shooting quarters in Scotland.

The Marquis Conyngham is in his yacht Minerva on a cruise off the coast of Holland.

The Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panshanger, Herts, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Ladies Rous have arrived at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Morley have left Homburg to meet the Countess Dowager and Lady Katherine Parker in Switzerland.

Earl Sydney has returned from Homburg. The Countess has come to town from Buxton.

The Earl of Denbigh has joined the Countess at Boulogne.

The Earl of Harrowby, accompanied by Viscount and Lady Mary Sandon, has arrived at Sandon Hall, near Lichfield.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has left his residence in Grosvenor-square on a visit to his son, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., at Clarsbawn, Sligo.

Earl Brownlow has left town for Scotland.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has left town on a visit to the Countess of Coventry at Croome Court.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Frant Court, Tunbridge-wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Studley Royal on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse Grant, accompanied by General Badeau, have left the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens, for Edinburgh.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Lady Beatrix Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, was solemnized on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Viscount Lambton was accompanied by all his brothers except Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, who is serving on board her Majesty's ship Alexandra, in Besika Bay. Lady Herbert of Lea was present. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton. The bride was accompanied by her father. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Katharine, Eleanor, and Anne Lambton (her sisters), Lady Gladys Herbert (sister of the bridegroom), and Lady Victoria Edgumbe and Lady Florence Anson (cousins of the bride). The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse of a very pale cream shade, made as a princess, with long train, trimmed with Brussels lace, and scarf with wreaths and bouquets of orange-blossom. She also wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and Brussels lace veil, fastened by diamond stars. Her jewels were a pearl and diamond locket and earrings, the gift of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke; and pearl and diamond bracelet, presented by the inhabitants of Wilton. The bridesmaids were attired in princess dresses composed of cream white poul de soie, trimmed with white satin and damascene buttons of steel and gold, and gipsy hats, trimmed with cream white feathers and bunches of plums. Each lady wore a handsome gold marguerite pendant with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, of Potterne, Wilts, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, uncle of the bride. The register was attested by the Earl of Durham, Lady Herbert, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, and Lady Gladys Herbert. The Earl of Durham afterwards received a small party at breakfast in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The bride and bridegroom left in an open carriage and four greys for Oak Dene, Holmwood, the Marchioness of Blandford's residence, near Dorking, for the honeymoon. Lady Beatrix's travelling dress was of white foulard royal, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with close-fitting jacket en suite. White bonnet, covered with poppies. The wedding presents were very numerous and included a silver cup from Prince Leopold.

The Hon. Herbert P. M. Pakington, second son of Lord Hampton, and Miss Evelyn Nina Frances Baker, third daughter of Sir George Baker, Bart., were married on Thursday week.

The marriage of Miss Manners Sutton and Mr. Heathcote was solemnized on Saturday last, in the parish church of Newark-on-Trent. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Evelyn Burnaby and the Rev. Cruyer Murray Aynsley, uncles of the bride.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, and Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue; and between Mr. Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Major Royal Scots Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., of Nosely Hall, Leicestershire, and Miss Orr Ewing, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P., of Ballikrain, Stirlingshire.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of management in connection with the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, held on Monday, an additional sum of £20,000 was directed to be sent to the Governor of Madras. A telegram was also sent to the Duke of Buckingham to ensure the distribution of the money to the most distressing objects. The committee state that from information they have received they feel it necessary to appeal to the British public not to relax their efforts, and they are delighted to hear that many meetings are now being held in various parts of the country by public bodies and institutions for the purpose of assisting them in this work.

A telegram has been received from the Governor of Madras acknowledging the receipt of a message from the Lord Mayor thanking his Lordship, in the name of the people of Madras, for the efforts being made to relieve the sufferers by the famine in India, and stating that the distress in South Arcot and southward is on the increase, and that the Godavery has not filled.

Among the contributors to the Mansion House Fund are the Earl of Carnarvon, £200; Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co., £250; Messrs. Bass and Co., £210; Messrs. Allsopp and Co., £210; Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., £105; the Skinners' Company, £105; Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, £100; Lord Hatherley, £100; Messrs. Lucas Brothers, £100; Messrs. Lincoln, Bennett, and Co., £100; Messrs. Whitbread and Co., £100; Mr. Samuel Montague, £100; Messrs. Coutts and Co., £100 (making, with other donations from the same quarter, £1805 14s.); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., including clients of theirs, £1164; the Earl of Pembroke, £500; Sir Stafford Northcote, £100; the Earl of Powis, £100; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., £100; Lord Penrhyn, £100; offertory at the parish church of Ludlow, £71 odd; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, £500 (first instalment); Mr. T. Emsley, £100; Mr. James Price, £100; Messrs. Combe and Co., £105; Cambridge University Branch, £150; the Duke of Cambridge £50; Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, a third instalment of £135 5s.; Messrs. Hird, Dawson, and Hardy, £100; London and County Bank, £105; Messrs. Charrington, Head, and Co., £100; collection at Worcester Cathedral, £40 17s. 8d.; Mr. R. Lowder, £100; the Ironmongers' Company, £105; the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, £100; Messrs. Knowles and Foster, £105; the Borneo Company (Limited), £100; Richardson, Findlay, and Co., £100; Messrs. Martin and Co., £100.

The Mansion-House Fund amounted on Wednesday evening to £62,500.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Provost, was held at Glasgow on Wednesday, when nearly £3000 was subscribed.

At Brighton £908 has been collected.

A meeting was held at York on Wednesday, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor of that city, and was addressed by the Archbishop. It was resolved that a subscription-list should be opened, and several hundred pounds were collected in the room.

At Norwich subscription-lists have been opened at the banks, at the instance of the Mayor, and collections are to be made at the churches throughout the diocese.

In other places the inhabitants are up and doing.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon is to leave Paris on the 6th inst. for a tour in the south-west provinces. He will visit amongst other places Bordeaux, Périgueux, Angoulême, Poitiers, and Tours, and will return on the 14th. Fifteen councils-general have, it is said, invited the Marshal to visit their departments.

M. de Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, made a speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Dordogne, in which he defended the Government of Marshal MacMahon from various charges brought against it. He maintained that it did not desire war, but was eminently pacific, and that it did not deserve the insulting name of a priestly Government which had been given to it. The clergy, he added, should observe the laws of the State, and not interfere with temporal matters. In conclusion, M. de Fourton said that he would not repudiate any of the principles of modern progress.

Meanwhile the Deputy-Mayor of Evreux, who recently told Marshal MacMahon that the whole of Normandy was deeply attached to Republican institutions, has been dismissed from his post. Count Rampon, Vice-President of the Senate, a member of the Left Centre, has been removed from his post as Mayor of Gilliac. The Agricultural Society of Domfront, to which M. de Marcère and M. Christophle, former Ministers, belonged, has been dissolved. M. Bucheron (or "Saint-Genest"), the author of two articles against the Duc de Broglie and General Berthaut which appeared in the *Figaro*, has been condemned to thirty days' close military confinement. Being a Lieutenant of the Reserve Forces, M. Bucheron falls under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, no member of the active army of France being allowed to publish or print anything whatever without the consent of the Minister of War. M. Waddington and M. de Sainte Vallier, both of the Left Centre, have been speaking in strong terms against the action of May 16.

M. Thiers made a speech at St. Germain, in reply to a Republican deputation, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that the Republic is the only possible Government for France, and assured them that they might rely on his constant efforts to support it. He had no doubt of the success of Republicanism in France, and he had no hesitation in assuring the deputation of it.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Council, held last Saturday, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, it was determined that prosecutions should be instituted against M. Gambetta and the newspaper editors who printed his recent speech at Lille. M. Gambetta has received a summons to appear before the Juge d'Instruction, M. Ragon, of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Palais de Justice, on Friday; and the manager of the *Republique Française* has received a like summons. The citation throws no light on the intention of the Government, as it contains no information as to the charge which they are called on to answer. These prosecutions are generally condemned.

The Republican subscription for the elections amounts to 200,000f. Of this sum, M. Menier gives 100,000f.; nine Paris papers, 2000f. each; M. Vincent de Bochet, 25,000f.; M. Koehlin (Alsace), 10,000f.; and M. Feray, Senator, 1000f.

Sir Richard and Lady Wallace have laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital in the Rue de Villiers, Paris. Sir Richard Wallace explained that his idea in establishing the Hertford British Hospital had been to give to the British sick poor of Paris a comfortable home to which they could go to have their maladies cured or alleviated, under the care of physicians and nurses of their own country.

Madame Adelina Patti has begun proceedings for a nullification of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux. In the text of her request to the Tribunal of the Seine she states that at the time she imagined she had contracted a union in conformity with English and French law, but that she has found that the English clergyman who officiated at her marriage was not legally qualified; and she makes several other averments in support of her plea for release.

The cost of lighting the streets and public buildings of Paris last year was £186,230. There were 37,514 lamps in the streets, and 21,271 gas-burners used in the public buildings.

The Paris Prefecture of Police has fitted up a laboratory for the analysis of wine which the public wine-tasters suspect to be adulterated, and has appointed an analytical chemist, with a salary of £320 a year.

At the busy and thriving seaport of Havre the French Association for the Advancement of Science began its annual meeting on Thursday week. This busy and enterprising outlet for the North American trade, not merely from France, but also from the centre of Europe, presents a very striking contrast to the place of meeting of last year; Clermont, the ancient city and capital of Auvergne, a city of memories of things long passed, of the Crusades, and of the warlike deeds of the Middle Ages, though still a town of much importance. The president of last year was M. Dumas, the eminent chemist, this year his successor is Dr. P. Broca, distinguished in his early years as an eminent professor of medicine in Paris, but of late years an eager follower of the younger science of anthropology, in which his studies, particularly on craniology, have raised him to the foremost rank of European anthropologists. Dr. Broca opened the session by an interesting address on the anthropology during the quaternary period of geology of the races of Western Europe, which he considered as three in number, and belonging to two distinct divisions in craniology. The Mayor, M. Masurier, heartily welcomed the association to the town, which, as well as the shipping, was gaily decked with flags. Among the presidents of sections who are aiding Dr. Broca are M. Catalan, of the University of Liège, in the mathematical; M. Cornu, well known at the Royal Institution for his experiments on the velocity of light, presides over the physical; while M. Allard, the courteous and well-known director of the Pay de Dôme Observatory, reigns over the meteorological section. The general secretaries (not permanent, as with the British Association, but changing each year) are the distinguished naturalist, M. Deheraid and Le Commandant Perrier, of the Bureau des Longitudes. Papers were delivered yesterday week on the geology of Havre, on Transatlantic Steam Navigation; and in the evening by Count Saporta, on the Climates of the Past in Connection with the changes in European Vegetation.

ITALY.

We hear from Rome that the bull regulating the procedure to be observed by the Conclave of Cardinals on the death of the present Pope has been completely drawn up at the Vatican. It empowers the Cardinal Camerlengo either to summon the Conclave immediately or to await the arrival of the foreign Cardinals. The death of Cardinal Bizzari is announced.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the German Government has received from the Cabinets of all the great Powers which have relations with the Porte a communication to the effect that their representatives in Constantinople have been instructed to join in the representations made by Germany respecting various violations of the Geneva Convention by its troops in the cruel treatment of the Russian wounded and prisoners.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his family, left Berlin on Thursday week for Gastein.

The Canossa Column at Bismarckstein, near Harzburg, was unveiled last Sunday in the presence of a large concourse.

The tailors of Berlin have passed a resolution that foreign fashions are to be discarded, and national German fashions introduced in their place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, with the Crown Prince, returned on Wednesday week from Ischl to the Château of Schönbrunn. The Crown Prince has left for Miramere, proceeding thence to Pola, where he is to go through a course of nautical instruction.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Vienna says that in several churches in Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered up for further Turkish victories, and that the Holy See has instructed the Bishops to prevent this.

GREECE.

The King and Queen have gone to Tenos. It is said that the King will afterwards proceed to inspect the Greek army on the Turko-Grecian frontier.

Denial has been telegraphed from Athens of a reported insurrectionary movement in Thessaly and Crete; but a number of the Christian inhabitants of the latter place have assembled at Clema and drawn up a memorandum to the Porte demanding, in threatening terms, an organic law for Crete, in conformity with the proposal of the Cretan Assembly.

RUSSIA.

The issue of rouble notes has been increased by 11,000,000. The Czar has ordered the State Bank to advance to agriculturists 60 per cent on the corn and wheat harvested. A Commission has been appointed to deliberate on the proposition that all passenger fares and charges for goods freights on the railways shall be collected in gold.

The fair at Nishni-Novgorod had been exceedingly dull, and merchants are demanding delay in the payment of debts.

AMERICA.

The National Board of Trade at Milwaukee has followed the Chamber of Commerce at New York in recommending the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

A New York telegram states that the Halford team arrived there last Saturday, and were met in Lower Bay by a committee of the National Rifle Association. The members were escorted to New York city, where they were received with enthusiasm. In the first day's practice at Creedmoor on Tuesday the average obtained by the American rifle team was 201 marks, and by the British team 190 marks.

The Government at Washington has received a communication from the American Consul at Liverpool warning American mechanics of the futility of coming to England in search of employment.

A *Daily News* telegram from New York announces that Brigham Young died on Tuesday of inflammation, after a few days' illness. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He joined the Mormons in 1831 or 1832, and became their leader after the murder of Joseph Smith, in 1844.

News has been received at New York from Des Moines, in Iowa, that a train on the Rock Island Railway has run into a creek several miles from Des Moines. Sixteen persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared that this number will be found to be greatly exceeded. There are, besides, a large number of wounded.

Lewis Brooks, who gave 50,000 dols. to the University of Virginia a year ago, and 12,000 dols. to the Washington Lee University, died suddenly at Rochester on the 8th ult.

The Indian tribe of Nez Percés have attacked two parties of settlers; sixteen of the latter were killed. General Howard continues in pursuit of the Indians.

CANADA.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of the 10th ult. reports an attempt to upset a special train containing the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Dufferin, with their family and suite. The train was going west, and when about a mile and a half from Rudd's Mills, on the West Wisconsin Railway Company's line, the driver saw a woman ahead signalling to him to stop. The train was pulled up as quickly as possible, but only within a very short distance of a large bar of railroad iron, which had been placed across the track in such a manner that had the engine struck it the train would have been upset.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape to Aug. 7 says that Sir Bartle Frere intended visiting the Eastern Provinces about Aug. 15. The Griqualand West Annexation Bill has passed through all stages. A bill authorising the Cape Government to borrow £175,000 to pay the debts of that territory, including £90,000 due to the Free State, has virtually passed.

PERSIA.

An official notification has been issued that Persia has joined the Berne International Postal Union. The Convention takes effect from to-day (Saturday). There will be a weekly post, via Tiflis and Tabreez.

Better accounts respecting the plague have been received from Resht.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the launch of the obelisk began last Tuesday morning.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* states that the Khedive, in return for his military services to the Porte, demands the right to form a navy.

The new iron barque Saraca, Captain Lynch, sailed from Queenstown on the 26th inst. with the undermentioned number of passengers bound for Maryburgh, Queensland—105 single men, 53 single women, 70 married people, 43 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants: making a total of 284 souls.

From the Customs' report recently issued, it appears that smuggling increased in tobacco and cigars, and also in spirits, last year, compared with the preceding. In 1876, of tobacco and cigars the quantity smuggled was 11,532 lb., being an increase of 3007 lb. on 1875. Of spirits the increase last year was thirty gallons, the figures showing 235 gallons smuggled in 1875 and 265 last year. These figures naturally suggest the question—How is it possible to know what has been smuggled? The unsuccessful ventures are, of course, known, but what of the successful ones?

Advices from Tashkend state that the country of Kashgar is now divided into three portions. The eastern part, comprising the territory round about the towns of Tourfan and Toksoon, is in the hands of the Chinese. Arks and Karashar, two other towns, have been seized by Kakeem-Khan-Toor, a former governor of the province in which they are situated, while Bek-Kooli-Bek, the eldest son of Yakoob-Beg, rules the rest of the country as far as the Russian frontier. As Kakeem and the late Emir's son are at variance, and are both being attacked by the Chinese, it is expected that Kashgaria will speedily succumb to the Celestials. No notice has been taken by General Kaufmann of Bek-Kooli-Bek's appeal to the Russian Government for assistance.

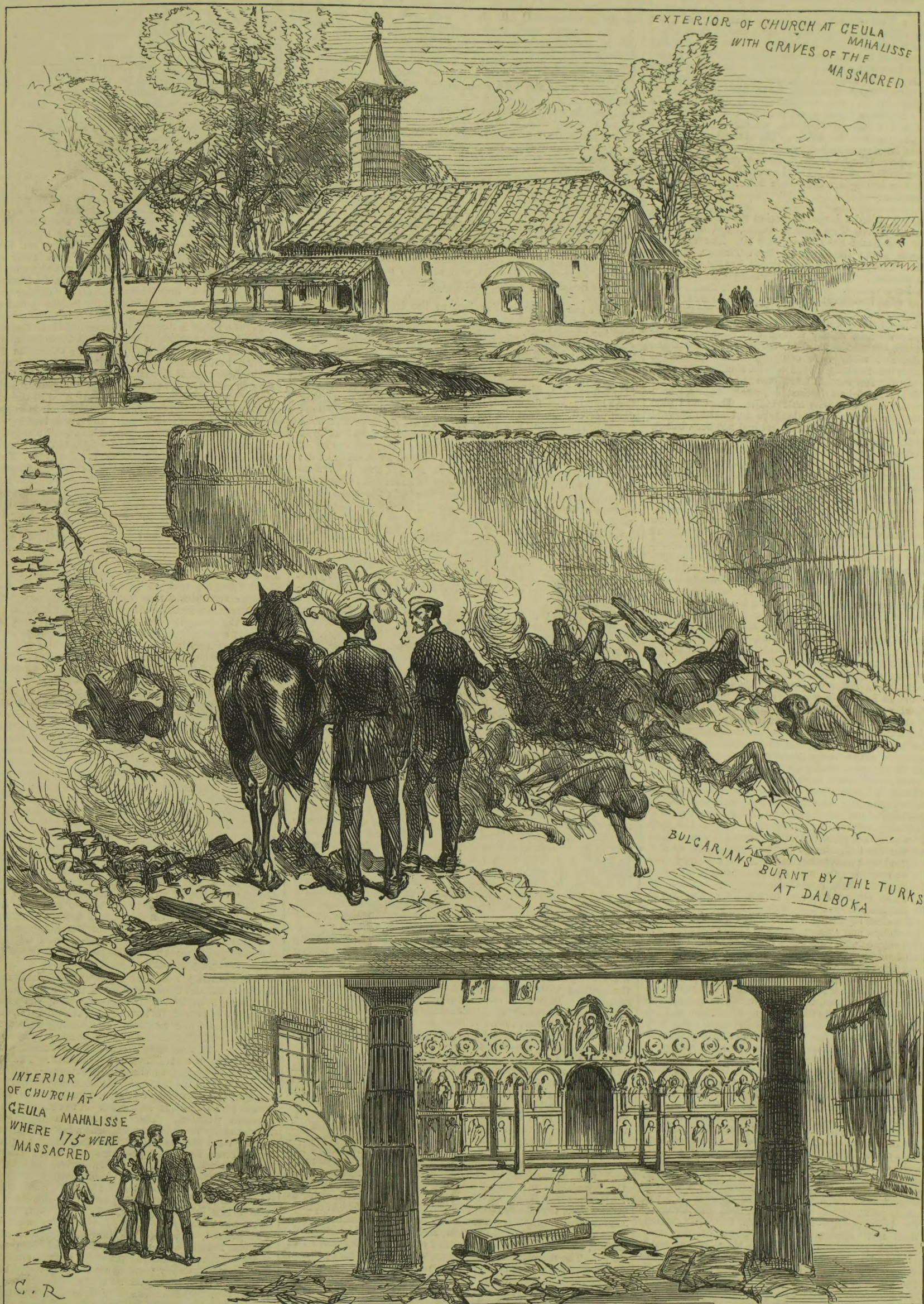
A U S T R I A N W A R P R E P A R A T I O N S .



DISTRIBUTING MILITARY SADDLES TO THE HONVEDS IN A VILLAGE OF HUNGARY.



HONVEDS COMING TO THE HUSSAR BARRACKS FOR THEIR ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.



THE MASSACRES IN THE BALKAN VILLAGES.
SKETCHES BY THE "TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT, AND BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE MASSACRES IN THE BALKAN VILLAGES.

We have engraved for this week's publication two more of the Sketches we have received from Captain James Gambier, R.N., the "Naval Correspondent" of the *Times* lately with the Turkish army of Adrianople. He visited the towns of Yeni Zara (or Yeni Sagra), Eski Sagra, Kazanlik, and the neighbouring villages, during several days, and at short intervals of time, between July 17 and Aug. 5, to examine the traces and proofs of the atrocious massacres perpetrated there; and his letters have appeared in the *Times*. Besides the two sketches of Geula-Mahalissé, by Captain Gambier, we present on the same page one taken at Dalboka by our Special Artist, Mr. E. Matthew Hale, who accompanied General Gourko's Expedition. Mr. Hale's note upon it runs thus:—"Horrible discovery at the village of Dalboka, whither the Russians retreated on the night of the battle. There some unfortunate Bulgarians had been surrounded by the Turks, driven into the house, and burnt. All who tried to escape were shot down. The ruins were still smoking. This I saw with my own eyes."

The following is Captain Gambier's letter on the subject of his two sketches:—

"Aug. 3.

"Yesterday I visited a large Bulgarian village of upwards of 300 houses, that had been sacked, burnt, and the people massacred by the Bashi-Bazouks on July 30. The village is called Kara-atli, about sixteen miles from Tirnova, towards Philippopolis. The place is a total wreck, hardly one stone standing on another. It is more completely destroyed than any other I have visited. The people had all fled, so it is difficult to say what became of them, though the account of the survivors seems probable enough. This is, that a great many of them had left before the 30th, and gone to Philippopolis, but about 600 remained, chiefly women and children. They all ran away into the woods and fields on the approach of the Bashi-Bazouks, and many were caught and slaughtered at once, and others are roaming about until a similar fate overtakes them. Of the few corpses I saw, the most shocking was a woman with her head half hacked off, her clothes all torn away at the waist, and the body half burnt. Dogs and pigs were devouring the bodies, while donkeys and cattle strayed through the roads ownerless. The school had not been burnt, and had evidently been the scene of a terrible fray. Blood on the floors and door-posts, and all kinds of household gear, school-books, and other things in the greatest confusion, told the same dreadful tale. The spelling-books and childish copy-books appealed powerfully to every human instinct within one.

"This affair of Kara-atli, however, sinks into insignificance before the appalling horror of the massacre at Geula-Mahalissé. It appears that on the 26th a strong force, under Raouf Pasha, made a reconnaissance from Yeni-Sagra, and spent a night near the village above named, which is situated a little off the line of rail between Yeni-Sagra and Tirnova. After the force had left, a large body of Circassians returned to the village, and, in the first place, carried off an immense number of young girls, whose fate can only be guessed at. They then returned to the village, and found that the remainder of the women and children had fled for protection to the church. There they slaughtered them all, and from that church Colonel Lennox and Lieutenant Chernside, R.E., military attachés, and Messrs. Leslie and Meyrick, of the Aid to the Sick and Wounded Society, brought out and buried 175 bodies of women and children. Besides these, there were many others killed in different places about the village, and thirty-six wounded had their wounds dressed by the above-named medical officers. These eye-witnesses describe the scene in the church as something indescribably awful. The dead and the dying were piled in suffocating heaps, little children crawling about looking for their mothers, wounded mothers trying to move those ghastly heaps to find their children, and when found hardly able to recognise them with the fearful sword-cuts about their little heads. Many women had been violated and subjected to fearful barbarities, pregnant women ripped open, while others had their breasts cut off or their hands chopped off at the wrist. A mother lay stone dead, and her baby was vainly endeavouring to get the food for which it was starving; while an older child was calling and pushing the dead woman to try and make her awake. Even while these gentlemen were in the village the murdering was going on at another part, and so threatening were those ferocious ruffians that their lives stood in very great danger. A Circassian, from behind a hedge, took a deliberate shot at Mr. Meyrick, but missed him.

"To-day I availed myself of a train which was intended to have taken provisions and ammunition far enough up the line of rail to communicate with Suleiman Pasha, to visit the scene of this fearful massacre. I had previously, through my dragoman, got the officer in command of this force—upwards of 1200 men—to promise me a small escort of troops, three or four, which would have been quite sufficient; but when we arrived at the place he refused to let me have them because the village was Bulgarian, and he did not see any reason why he should do anything to help Giaours. However, as I was very anxious to learn the fate of the thirty-six wounded whom the doctors had left in the village, as there was no means of removing them, I went on with my dragoman and made an arrangement for the train to pick us up again if it came back at all. The village, or rather town—for I suppose it must have contained upwards of 4000 inhabitants—had not been burnt, except in a few outlying parts, but every house had been pillaged. We directed our steps through the deserted town towards the square wooden church tower, and entered the churchyard, where great mounds of fresh earth bore testimony to the numbers of dead that lay underneath. The scene in the church was one of complete confusion. It is a dark, gloomy building, about 60 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and sunk about 8 ft. below the outer surface of the ground, is entered by a flight of steps. A large wooden screen with a great number of icons, and one large painting of 'St. George and the Dragon,' separates the body of the church from the apse, which, however, does not appear to have been in any way an adytum, and resembled more the slips of a small theatre with a large rough wooden table and a few wooden benches. Some wooden erections, about five feet high, something like stalls in an embryo state, surround the church, and a flight of wooden steps leads up to the gallery, which extends to nearly one third of the whole body of the building. A pulpit and a reading-desk, in Byzantine style, complete the church furniture, and added considerably to the general effect of destruction by their tottering attitude. The floor of the church, and especially the steps near the screen, was saturated with blood, and clothes, broken boxes, books, and relics lay in one confused heap. On passing out through a small door at the east end of the church we came across the few survivors of the massacre, lying all huddled together on one of the great mounds of earth covering the graves—as if they had a superstitious horror of the church itself, but wished to remain as near as possible, for I am told the Bulgarians have an idea that it is better to die under the shadow of a sacred building. The party consisted of two very old women, one with her thigh fractured by a musket-ball, the other perfectly insane from

terror, besides being blind. Another and younger woman, who had been slightly wounded in the body, also appeared insane, for she got up soon afterwards and ran away, and we could not find her again. A little girl of five had received a fearful sword-cut on her head, almost down to the skull, and about five inches long. It is a marvel the blow did not kill her. There were two old men also severely wounded. All these, with two orphan children, whose parents had been massacred, we with immense labour carried out of the churchyard and deposited in a bullock-cart. By this time two Bulgarian men had turned up, and it is hardly credible that we were obliged to thrash one of these idle, stupid vagabonds before he could be induced to go and fetch from the field close to the village the bullock to draw the araba. We could not induce two old women whom we found in another part of the village to accompany us. I regret this above all, as one of them claimed as her own a little girl of about three years old, a most engaging little creature, who, as the old woman was over seventy, could not well have been her daughter. These three I left behind me with many misgivings, but it is difficult to say when and where one is permitted or justified in setting aside the wishes of people even for their own good. I was sorely tempted to take away this fair little girl from these helpless old women, but they cried and begged so hard I would leave her that I at last reluctantly consented. As the Bashi-Bazouks have visited this village every day since the massacre, and have killed one or two more, and as I met a party of these villains just as we got out of the village, I can only suppose these poor old creatures, and probably that little child, will soon be beyond the reach of those hell-fiends, where their terror and sorrow will be alike forgotten.

"We got back to the line just as the train came up, and, with more difficulty than I expected, lifted those poor creatures into the guard's van. I heard then of the pitiable end of this expedition, which for cowardice I think has never been equalled. This train, with all these armed men, had reached within half a mile of its destination, when some of the soldiers shouted out, 'Moscoo, Moscoo!' the panic cry of the Turkish army. About fifty Bulgarians, with white covers on their heads and rifles in their hands, had appeared, and, naturally enough, as quickly disappeared. In vain the inspector of the railway, who happened to accompany the train to see what damage had been done on the line, implored the officer to advance, and at least see whether there were any Russians or not; but nothing would induce him to do so, and, indeed, he became so terrified at the idea of being taken there in spite of himself that I have no doubt he would have ordered his men to shoot the inspector if he had persisted. After I rejoined the train the same thing occurred again. A panic set up among the troops—they had all got down to get water at a station—on one of them shouting out, 'Moscoo, Moscoo!' They rushed for the train again, instead of forming in companies, while the officer tore frantically down the line, shouting for the engine to go on. However, before the engine could be coupled, the cause of all their terror turned out to be six Bashi-Bazouks returning with great bales of plunder on each side of their horses from some neighbouring village.

"On returning to Karabunar the wounds of these poor people were attended to, and we learnt from them the fate of the thirty-six wounded who had been left in the village. It appears that some have gone to Eski Sagra, a few died, and about ten have been re-massacred, if I may be permitted the word. I accompanied them to Karabunar, taking with us also a Turkish woman who had been shot in the back some ten days ago, and who has the ball in her still. She is nursing a baby three months old. At Tirnova, after having put these people into another train for Adrianople, we thought that, at least, they might be safe there; but we were suddenly alarmed by a party of Bashi-Bazouks making an attempt to get at and murder these wretched old people. Had some of us not promptly drawn our revolvers and stood on the steps of the carriage there is not the smallest doubt they would have butchered them all. As it was, one ruffian ran round to the other side and hurled in through the window a piece of a chimney-pot weighing 40 lb. or 50 lb., which fortunately killed none of them. It was perfectly useless to send to the officer in command, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, no one ever knows who he is, as he is changed by every train. Secondly, he would not dare to lift a finger or give an order that the Bashi-Bazouks might resent. Thirdly, he was probably drunk—an opinion which may startle the admirers of the 'sober Turk'; but I have excellent reasons and good authority for believing that the sobriety is confined to the lower orders, and that drunkenness is by no means an exceptional state among the upper classes. At last we found an old creature who informed us he was the head Zaptieh, and, by threats of holding him responsible at Constantinople with his head if these people were injured during the night, we induced him to surround the carriage with a guard. The Bashi-Bazouks were very threatening with shouts of 'Giaour!' and loud cries to massacre all. It was a *mauvais quart d'heure*. There are at Tirnova now about 3000 Bashi-Bazouks and about 200 regulars. The large Bulgarian towns of Sementz and Tirnova are at the mercy of these people, and I cannot but think they must soon share the fate of the others.

"In the meanwhile, it is not a Bulgarian question alone. It becomes a most serious consideration how Europe is to get rid of the ruffians whom Turkey has armed, and whose sole idea is that the Christian is an 'institution' for him to earn a livelihood by robbing, and to glut his passion by violating and murdering. It is useless to blink the fact that Turkey is utterly powerless to deal with them herself; and yet of all her great crimes there are few greater than the employment of these hordes of undisciplined fanatics. Besides, the time cannot be far off when the desolation of the country and the starvation of the few scattered remnants of the population will afford no field for their operations, and they must fall back on the more civilised cities, such as Adrianople, Constantinople, Salonica, and so forth. With the Circassians, again, the cause for anxiety is still greater. The Turks stand in awe of these men, and the reason is not intelligible, for on nearly every occasion of a fight they have run away. The massacre of Yeni Sagra was chiefly done by them. The massacre of Geula-Mahalissé was exclusively Circassian, except the few cases since, when Bashi-Bazouks have visited the town. The Circassians have no quarrel with the Bulgarians, and no kind of excuse is discoverable for them. There is no retaliation in the matter—no long-standing feud fostered by foreign intrigue. They come from another continent, are armed and let loose by Turkey, and their deeds are written in letters of blood wherever a Christian, or even a Jew, is to be found."

The Channel Squadron, Lord Walter Kerr in command, arrived in Torbay on Sunday morning. The fleet, which left Vigo on Tuesday week and experienced a heavy sea with fair wind all the way, consists of the Minotaur, 17 guns; the Black Prince, 28 guns; the Defence, 16 guns; the Warrior, 32 guns; and the Hector, 18 guns. Several years have elapsed since the Fleet was in Torbay.

THE WAR.

Sanguinary conflicts in the Shipka Pass of the Balkans have been raging without intermission from day to day since the middle of last week. The army of Suleiman Pasha, mustering thirty thousand men, after driving the Russians back over the mountains, advanced from Kazanlik to the village of Shipka, which was reoccupied by the Turks on Sunday, the 19th ult. On the Tuesday following, Suleiman Pasha entered the Shipka Pass through which lies the road to Gabrova and to the old Bulgarian capital, Tirnova, north of the Balkans. The Russians, according to the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, from whose account (sent by telegraph) we shall largely quote, then had a garrison for their works in the Pass, consisting only of the Bulgarian Legion and one regiment of the 9th Division, both weakened by previous hard fighting, and probably reckoning little more than three thousand bayonets, with about forty cannon. No supports were nearer than Tirnova, a distance of forty miles. The same writer, describing the scene of action, tells us the Shipka Pass is not a pass at all in the proper sense of the term. There is no gorge, no defile; there is no spot where three hundred men could make a new Thermopylæ; no deep-scored trench as in the Khyber Pass, where an army might be annihilated without coming to grips with its adversary. "The Shipka Pass," he says, "has its name simply because at this point there happens to be a section of the Balkans of less than the average height, the surface of which, from the Jantra Valley on the north to the Tundja Valley on the south, is sufficiently continuous, although having an extremely broken and serrated contour, to afford a foothold for a practical track, for the Balkans present a wild jumble of mountains and glen. Under such circumstances, such a crossing-place as the Shipka point affords is a practicable, although steep, high road. The ground on each side of the ridge is depressed, sometimes into shallow hollows, sometimes into cavernous gorges; but these lateral depressions are broken and have no continuity, otherwise they would afford a better track for a road than the high ground above. The highest peak is flanked on each side behind the lateral depressions by a mountainous spur higher than itself, and therefore commanding it, and having as well the command of the ridge behind. The highest peak—that is to say, the first of these two spurs—can rake the road leading up to the Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, one on the northern edge, and therefore afford no access into the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was in affording positions whence to flank the central Shipka ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens, and, climbing the steep slopes of the Shipka ridge, give the hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Shipka position would, of course, be turned; but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. Without the command of the road an enemy might indeed send bands down the road on to which he had scrambled into the lower country about Gabrova, to burn and plunder, but the road over the Shipka constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans. Much has been said of the strength of the Shipka position. In these opinions I do not concur. It seems to me that unless strongly held, with wide extending arms of defence, it is easy to be attacked and very difficult to be held with any security. The strength of a position does not depend wholly on its elevation, or even on the difficulties of access to a direct attack, but on the clear range around it which its fire can sweep, and its ability to concentrate its fire on critical points. Herein lies the defect of the Shipka as a defensive position. It cannot search with its fire the jumble of lateral valleys and reverse slopes which hem it in. A brigade of light infantry might mass in a hollow within one hundred yards of the Russian first position without exposing itself to the artillery fire."

The Turks began the attack on the 21st (Tuesday week), pushing on directly up the steeps above the village of Shipka. The Russian garrison, under General Stoletoff, fought hard, and hindered the Turks from gaining any material advantage, though they forced the outer line of the Russian shelter trenches on the slopes below the position of Mount Saint Nicholas, the highest peak of the Shipka Pass. The Russians had laid mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them, and it is said that a number of Moslems were blown up in the air in fragments. The loss to the Russians on the first day's attack was but two hundred, chiefly of the Bulgarian Legion. On the second day (Wednesday week) the fighting was not heavy, the Turks being engaged in making a wide turning movement on the right and left flanks of the Russian position; these attacks were developed with great fierceness and pertinacity.

On Thursday week, the Turks assailed the Russian position on the front and flanks, and drove in the defenders from their outlying ground. The radical defects of the position became painfully apparent, its narrowness, its exposure, its liability to be outflanked and isolated. Fortunately reinforcements had arrived, swiftly marching from Selvi, a brigade of the 9th Division, commanded by General Derotchinski, and this timely succour was of material value to Stoletoff. The fight lasted all day, and at length, as the sun grew lower, the Turks had so worked round on both the Russian flanks that it seemed as though their separate columns, climbing the Russian ridge, would give a hand to each other on the road in the rear of the Russian position. The two Russian Generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, sent a last telegram to the Czar, telling what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, driven into their positions and beset, they would hold these till reinforcements should arrive. At all events, they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood. We borrow the *Daily News'* correspondent's narrative of what came to pass:—"It was six o'clock; there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The grimed, sun-blistered men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There had been no cooking for three days, and there was no water within the Russian lines. The poor fellows lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, forced to give ground, but grimly and sourly. The cliffs and valleys send back the triumphant Turkish shouts of 'Allah il Allah!' The two Russian Generals were on the peak which the first position half incloses. Their glasses anxiously scanned the visible glimpses of the steep brown road leading up from the Jantra Valley, through thick copes of sombre green and dark rocks. Stoletoff cries aloud in sudden excitement, clutches his brother General by the arm, and points down the pass. The head of a long black column was plainly visible against the reddish-brown bed of the road. 'Now, God be thanked!' says Stoletoff, solemnly. Both Generals bare their heads. The troops spring to their feet. Such a gust of Russian cheers whirled and eddied among the mountain tops that the Turkish war-cries are wholly drowned in the glad welcome which the Russian soldiers send to the com-

rades coming to help them. Some time elapses. The head of the column draws near the Karaula, and is on the little plateau in front of the khan. They are mounted men; but on the projection to the right of the khan a mountain battery has just come into action against the Turkish artillery on the wooded ridge, by the occupation of which the Turks are flanking the right of the Russian position. Then comes a column of Russian infantry on the swift tramp uphill till they get within firing distance of the Turks on the right; and then they break, scatter, and from behind every stone and bush spurt white jets of smoke. It is a battalion of the Rifle Brigade—the same Rifle Brigade which followed General Gourko in his victorious advance and chequered retreat. The brigade has marched fifteen kilometres without cooking or sleeping, and now is in action without so much as a breathing halt. Such is the stuff of which thorough good soldiers are made. Their General, the gallant Tzvitinsky, accompanies them, and pushes on an attack on the enemy's position on that wooded ridge on the Russian right. But Radetzky, who himself brought up the tirailleurs, and so saved the day, marches on up the road with his staff at his back, runs the triple gauntlet of the Turkish rifle fire, and joins the two Generals on the peak hard by the batteries of the first position. As senior and highest officer present, he at once took command, complimenting General Stoletoff, whom he relieved, on the excellence of his dispositions and stubborn defence.

The troops engaged in Friday's battle were, the same writer thinks, not above 13,000:—

"The operations commenced at daybreak. An attack was made on the Turkish commanding position on the Russian right flank, by the tirailleuse brigade and the Breanski regiment of the Ninth Division. Almost at the same moment the Turks from that position renewed their turning effort, extending their left with intent to push across the intervening deep valley and gain the top edge of the ground in the rear or the Russian positions, and so hem in the Russian forces. The simultaneous attacks met in the valley separating the parallel ridges held by the Russians and Turks. The fighting became at once fierce and stubborn. I had been told about eight o'clock that in half an hour the Turks would be driven back. When I reached the crest of the Russian ridge I was fain to confess I saw no immediate prospect of this. A furious infantry fire was raging in the valley between the bare ridge and the Turkish higher wooded ridge. The bareness of our slope brought about that our men went down into battle without cover, blistered by the Turkish infantry fire from their wooded slope, and by the shell fire of the mountain batteries on the summit. The Russian battery in the first position confronting the Turkish ridge fired, but at rare intervals. It is true it is a waste of ammunition to shower shells into trees, but the Turkish battery on the sky line unquestionably afforded a mark, and it would have been worth while to throw a few shells to help to cover with their moral effect the advance of our infantry. I fancy there was a long period when the battery was short of ammunition. The road was so exposed that fetching ammunition was extremely dangerous. The Turks had detachments of marksmen detailed with seemingly no other duty than to sweep the Russian road at the exposed points of its course, and, indeed, to fire at everything and everybody exposed on the Russian ridge."

About nine Dragimiroff arrived with two regiments of the second brigade of his own division, the Podolsk Regiment. He left in reserve near the khan the Jitomir Regiment, and marched up the road to the first position. There was no alternative but to traverse that fearfully dangerous road, for the lower broken ground on its left was impracticable, and swarming with Bashi-Bazouks. The Jitomir men lost heavily while making this promenade, and, having reached the peak, found no safe shelter, for the Turkish rifle fire was coming from two quarters simultaneously. So the infantry were stowed away till wanted in the ditch of the redoubt. Radetzky and his staff remained on the slope of the peak, and here Dragimiroff joined, and was welcomed by his chief. The firing in the valley waxed and waned fitfully as the morning wore on to near noon. The Turks were evidently very strong in their wooded position, and there was an evident intention on their part to work round their left and edge in across the narrowed throat of the valley towards our rear.

"About eleven the firing in the valley swelled in volume. It was wholly musketry fire. I crept up to the edge of the ridge and looked down upon the scene below. The Russians had their tirailleurs in among the trees of the Turkish slope, leaving the bare ground behind strewn with killed and wounded. The ambulance men were behaving admirably, picking up the wounded under the hottest fire; and, indeed, not a few were themselves among the wounded. As to the progress of the Russians in the wood little could be seen, the cover was so thick; but it was clear that the battle waged to and fro, now the Russians, now the Turks, gaining ground occasionally. The Russians at some point would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether, and I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, and lying down while pouring out a galling fire. It seemed an even match; the Turks and Russians alike accept valiantly the chances of battle. The Russian tirailleurs, finely-trained skirmishers, looked out dexterously for cover; and the Turks displayed fine skirmishing ability, but the soldiers of the Breanski line regiment were not so good at finding cover. There was clearly no thought among them of quailing, but they stood up in the open and took what came. As a natural result, this fine regiment showed the greatest proportion of casualties.

"There is something terrible in a fight in a wood. You can see nothing save an occasional flash of dark colour among the sombre foliage, and the white clouds of smoke rising above it like soap bubbles. Hoarse cries come back to you on the wind from out the mysterious inferno. How is it to go? Are the strong-backed Muscovites, with these ready bayonet-points of theirs, to end the long-drawn-out fight with one short, impetuous, irresistible rush, or are the more lissom Turks to drive their northern adversaries out of the wood backwards into the fire-blistered open? Who can tell? The fire rages still. The mad clamour of the battle still surges up around into the serene blue heavens. Wounded men come staggering out from among the swarthy trunks and sit down in a heap, or crawl on to the ambulance men. I leave the edge of the ridge soon after eleven, and pick my way up towards the peak, on the slope of which the Generals and staff are surveying the scene. The bullets here are singing like a nest of angry wasps. One bullet strikes on the left knee General Dragimiroff, who has been standing calmly in the face of the fire, looking down upon the battle. One of the best Generals in the Russian army is hors de combat. He is as brave as he is skilful. He never so much as takes his spectacles off, but quietly sits down, and, ripping up his trouser-leg, binds a handkerchief round the wound. Surgeons gather round him; but, like the true soldier he is, he says he will take his turn when it comes. He is carried out of the line of fire somewhat, his boot removed, and the limb bandaged. Then he is placed on a stretcher, and is borne away. The last words on the noble soldier's lips are a fervent wish for good fortune to the arms of the Czar."

It was determined at noon that day to deliver a counter-

flank attack on the right edge of the Turkish ridge, simultaneously with a renewed strenuous attack by the tirailleurs and the men from below. The two battalions of the Jitomir regiment, each leaving one company behind as supports, emerge from the partial shelter of the peak of the Russian first position, and march in company columns across the more level grass land at the head of the intervening valley. They have no great dip to traverse, and their way is good marching-ground; but the Turkish mountain guns, from the battery high up on the wooded peak of the Turkish position, are ready for them, as also is the Turkish infantry on the Turkish right edge of the ridge. The fire sweeps through them, and many a gallant fellow dyes the grass with his blood. But the batallions press steadily on, and dash into the wood at the double. The Russian artillery had done its best to prepare the way, for their battery on the peak had fired hard while they were crossing over, and a reserve battery near the khan down below had come into action. But now the artillery had to cease, for there was danger in blind firing into the wood when our men were in it. The arbitrament had to be left to rifle and bayonet.

"The crisis of the battle had now arrived. It remained for us but to gaze into the perplexing mystery of forest and to hope fervently. The fighting of the infantry on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a long hour and raged with great fury, but it was clear that the Russians were gradually gaining ground. The fight was on the balance. The Russians, as they stood, could all but succeed, but not quite. It was an intensely exciting period, and Radetzky was equal to the occasion. I have mentioned that the Jitomir battalions had left two companies in reserve when they marched out from behind the peak. Radetzky himself took one of these companies; the Colonel of the Jitomir regiment placed himself at the head of the other; and, thus led, the two companies set forward to throw themselves into the fray. The Jitomir had been chafing at their inaction; but it was clear that the leadership of their chief thrilled them with increased zeal. Their ringing cheers rose high above the rattle of musketry as they dashed across the grassy slope at the head of the valley, and precipitated themselves into the wood. There was a concentric rush on the peak. Its rude breastworks were surmounted; there was some hot bayonet work, and then a tremendous volley of Russian hurrahs told that the Turkish ridge was cleared and the position won. This was at two o'clock to the moment. The Turk, if unspeakable, is also irrepensible. All day he had fought with stubborn valour, and would not yet own himself beaten. He came on again out of the valley beyond his late ridge, and strove to retake it, but the Russian soldiers are not fond of relinquishing positions earned by the price of blood, and the Turks were repulsed. By three o'clock they had abandoned the effort for the day, and the fire had all but died out.

"Radetzky now came back to the peak of his first position, panting, but not content. He had fought a good fight and won it. Now he determined to strike while the iron was hot, and recover the outlying positions in his front towards Shipka, on which the Turks had encroached on the first day of the fighting. The Podolsk regiment was called up from reserve, and went down to the attack under cover of a heavy fire of artillery from the Russian batteries around and beyond the position on Mount St. Nicolas. This attack also was successful, and Radetzky increased his elbow-room in front as well as on the flank. How narrow was the escape of the Shipka need not be now closely inquired into, or what would have been the consequences if the Russians had lost their hold that day."

The conflict was renewed on Saturday, and that day's fighting is thus described in a despatch from Suleiman Pasha:—"The enemy has not ceased, day or night, to endeavour, by a sustained artillery fire, to dislodge our troops from the positions which they occupied on the Alikrid Jebel heights, to the left of the enemy's works, and which threaten his line of retreat. Yesterday morning the enemy opened a terrible fire upon our whole line to divert attention from a sortie for the recapture of the positions of Alikrid Jebel. The Russian troops made continual assaults from morning till evening, replacing or reinforcing his attacking columns by fresh troops. About four o'clock in the afternoon three Russian companies succeeded in making their way into the positions, but the first and third brigades, under Vessel Pasha, partly reoccupied them. The fighting continued all night, and at three o'clock in the morning our troops had completely driven out the enemy, and at day-break reoccupied all the positions. The enemy, receiving reinforcements in the morning, unsuccessfully attempted a final assault, after which they returned to their fortified works. The cannonade continued all Sunday without appreciable result. Matters are still undecided, since we have not yet taken the enemy's formidable works. The enemy's losses during the six days' uninterrupted fighting must have been very great; 1000 dead were left by the Russians on the heights of Alikrid Jebel, after they were driven from that position by our troops." Later Turkish accounts say that Suleiman Pasha is waiting for reinforcements.

A despatch of Tuesday last, from the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Emperor, at Gorny Studeni, says that "the Russians continue to hold their positions in the Shipka Pass, in spite of the desperate attempts of Suleiman Pasha to dislodge them. There was no fighting yesterday in that locality. Many false rumours are in circulation respecting the Russian losses and their present positions in the Shipka Pass. The Turkish losses have been very heavy, as they were attacking, with the exception of one day's fighting, when the Russians took the offensive and carried a Turkish position on their flank, the Moslems having attempted a turning movement. On that day the Russian troops suffered considerably, the five battalions which made the assault losing 800 killed and wounded. The Turkish skirmishers occupy a position from which they can fire upon the Gabrova road, and they fire upon the Russian wounded as they are carried to the rear."

General Nepokoitchitzky, Chief of the Grand Duke's Staff, has gone to the Shipka Pass. The main Russian army is still between that of Mahomet Ali Pasha, on its left flank, extending from Rasgrad to Eski Djuma, and that of Osman Pasha, now strongly reinforced, which holds its former positions in front of Plevna. It is expected that an attack will presently be made on Osman Pasha. The Roumanian contingent, under Prince Charles, has crossed the Danube by a bridge constructed for this purpose at Corabia, twenty-five miles above Nicopolis. Servia is likely again to join in the war, and to make an attack on Widdin, or assail the rear of Osman Pasha. The country over which the Russian army must move to the attack of Osman Pasha is exceedingly broken and abounds in strong defensive positions. The Russians are fortifying their present lines, so as to have a secure refuge in case of another repulse before Plevna. Osman Pasha has received 15,000 Nizams from Suleiman Pasha, to reinforce the Plevna army, which is estimated to number fully 75,000 men, with 200 guns. The Russian lines extend from Lovatz, through Toglani, Vladin, Bogot, Tuchenitza, thence a little east of Grivitzza, thence west of Uchitza, thence north-west to a point near Riben. Fresh troops are being gathered at Adrianople, and sent to the front, at the rate of five thousand a day, some from Asia, and some from Albania. The

Turkish Commander-in-Chief has already received 40,000 by sea, landing at Varna. We hear of an action which was fought on Wednesday week between the outposts of the Army of Mehmet Ali and a Russian detachment that had been dispatched to attack the heights on the eastern bank of the Lom. In the combat consequent upon this Russian movement the Muscovite force was numerically superior, as it consisted of eight battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, and fifteen guns. On the other side, the Turks could only bring into action seven battalions, twelve guns, and three squadrons. But, aided by the nature of the ground and the advantage which breech-loading arms afford to troops acting on the defensive, the Turks successfully repulsed the attack of their assailants and drove them back across the Lom. The Turks have gone across the Danube at Widdin and inflicted some damage on the Roumanian posts in that neighbourhood.

There is stirring news also from the seat of war in Asia. It appears that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has gained a great victory in the plain near Kuruk-Dara, on Friday, the 24th ult. The Russians advanced from Kizil-Tipe upon Kuruk-Dara and Vezir-Koy. The Turkish commander sent a sufficient force to encounter them, and an engagement ensued which lasted five hours. The Russians retreated. Some cases of ammunition belonging to the Russians exploded through being struck by Turkish shells. Moukhtar Pasha thus relates the action, in his despatch of next day:—"During the night we advanced against the enemy's position. The division under Hachim Pasha upon the left carried the heights of Kizil-Tipe and invaded the Russian encampment. The Russian forces at Baldipovan were hastily brought up, and made three successive attempts to recapture Kizil-Tipe. Two hundred guns were brought into action, and the engagement assumed the proportions of a great battle, which lasted until six o'clock this evening. The enemy was routed along the whole line, and we remained victorious masters of the battle-field. Four thousand Russians were placed hors de combat, and we captured four ammunition-waggons and gun-carriages, as well as an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war. We lost 1200 killed and wounded, including several officers."

Among our Illustrations of the War in this week's Number, besides the Sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies, we give the Portraits of Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Serdar Ekrem, or Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's forces, and Suleiman Pasha, the commander of the army now fighting its way through the Balkans. The *Times*' correspondent lately with Suleiman Pasha gives the following personal description of him:—"The General commanding, Suleiman Pasha, is a most unostentatious and reserved man. His headquarters are the very reverse of the gorgeous establishments one sees with many Generals of much less pretence than this the most successful and favoured of the Sultan's Field-Marshal. His tent consists of a simple piece of canvas stretched across two sticks, under which he crawls at night and sleeps on the ground, and, being once in, leaves no room to spare for a shake-down for anybody else. Guards, sentries, orderlies, and all the pomp and circumstance of military rank are dispensed with; and his two or three aides-de-camp bivouac in like style near him. His two horses are picketed in front of his tent, with their saddles on their backs, and take their chance of forage with the rest of the cavalry in the same way that their master expects no different fare from the rest of the army. He is a man between forty and forty-five, tall and strongly built, with a rough weather-beaten face, a forehead very much wrinkled, and a short red beard and moustache. He speaks French a little. His character seems singularly simple and self-reliant, and presents contrasts which make it still more exceptional. In detail and in matters of organisation he seems to have great readiness, a quick perception of what is necessary as to provisioning, forwarding ammunition, or any other administrative part of generalship, while at the same time he appears to have the intuitive qualities of a born commander, which enable him to carry out a plan rapidly and successfully without going through any of the accepted and roundabout methods of modern warfare. I would instance in this respect the extraordinary way in which, in a few hours—I believe in '48—he transported the whole of his army from Adrianople to Karabunar. It is with a system which leaves him untrammelled, when his mind is not distracted by the memory of all kinds of obscure forms, or haunted by the idea of hurting some touchy sensibilities of relative rank, that a man of talent and of self-reliant nature is able promptly to carry out a plan without the aid of complicated machinery. It is this which I imagine will be found to distinguish Suleiman Pasha from the run of ordinary Generals."

Our Special Artist, Herr Schönberg, lately with the Fourteenth Russian Army Division, in the Dobrujscha, has now joined the head-quarters of the extreme right wing, between Nicopolis and Plevna, and will be enabled to furnish Illustrations of decisive battles expected to take place in the course of another week.

We present a couple of Sketches from a village in Hungary, where the calling out of the Honveds, or Yeomanry Cavalry, and the assembling of them at the district cavalry barracks to receive their arms and equipments, gave occasion to an unwonted display of martial enthusiasm. The Hungarians seem to be desirous that Austria should take part in the war, as an ally of Turkey, but the Austrian Imperial Government prefers a neutral policy.

Baron Bernhardt von Tauchnitz, her Majesty's Consul-General at Leipsic, has been appointed Consul-General for the kingdom of Saxony, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg, to reside at Leipsic.

A map giving an excellent bird's-eye view of the passages of the Danube and the passes of the Balkans has been drawn and lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald. It presents the seat of war from a northern point of view, and therefore has the Danube in the foreground and Constantinople in the remote distance.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following:—"Mr. Pakenham, her Majesty's Consul in Madagascar, in a despatch to the Earl of Derby, dated June 28th, reports that, as the result of negotiations which have for some time past been carried on between her Majesty's Government and the Hova Government, an edict of her Majesty Queen Ranavaloa, emancipating all Mozambiques (i.e., African slaves introduced into Madagascar) within her Majesty's dominions, was proclaimed on the 20th of that month at Antananarivo, and all other Hova stations throughout Madagascar. At Tamatave the proclamation was publicly read by envoys from Antananarivo, in presence of the assembled native population, the leading members of the foreign communities, the Hova Governor and his staff, most of the foreign representatives, and the commander and officers of her Majesty's sloop of war Flying Fish. During the reading the Hova battery fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the Flying Fish. On the following day a decree was issued by the Queen providing for the maintenance of all freed slaves, pending their settlement in villages or their obtaining employment. Mr. Pakenham estimates the number of slaves who will thus receive their freedom at about 300,000.



PEASANTS RETURNING TO THEIR VILLAGE NEAR KARS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMIES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HEREFORD AND LUDLOW, VISITED BY THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Extra Supplement.

"FUGITIVES FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE."

Mr. C. J. Staniland's picture, which was in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, reminds the reader of history that scarcely two centuries have passed since, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, innocent people had to fly from their homes to escape cruel persecutions on account of their Christian faith. The Covenanters of Western Scotland, as well as the French Huguenots, and the Protestants of Holland and Flanders, suffered all that ecclesiastical bigotry, allied with political corruption and tyranny, is ever disposed to inflict upon those who steadfastly deny its pretensions to rule the souls of men unconvinced by its claims to spiritual authority. We hope there is no further need, at the present day, to preach a sermon from this text on behalf of religious liberty; but the picture is an eloquent appeal to human sympathies, which cannot behold with indifference this hurried flight of a distressed family, husband and wife, mother and babe, with their servants bearing a few precious or necessary articles, and in company with their revered pastor or chaplain, to embark for a place of refuge beyond the seas. It seems as though a rising tide had overtaken them, probably in consequence of some unforeseen delay or hindrance to their escape; for they must now wade at least knee-deep through the water before they can reach the boat which is to convey them, under the safeguard of a party of armed men, to the ship engaged for their departure from their native shore. This circumstance, however, is likely to ensure their safety from worse foes than the waves of the sea; we observe that the pursuing troop of spearmen, just now crossing the sands, in which a horse and cart are sinking, have no means of following the boat when it shall have taken the fugitives on board. Firearms, or even crossbows, might yet do them a mischief; but we trust they will get away to a land of freedom.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT HEREFORD AND LUDLOW.

The Royal Archæological Institute, during its recent congress at Hereford, visited and discussed most places of antiquarian interest in that neighbourhood; as far as Ross to the south of Hereford, and Leominster and Ludlow to the north. Hereford Cathedral, which is represented in several of our Illustrations, was a subject of a paper read by Sir Gilbert Scott. The bishop's see at Hereford, then called Fernleigh, was of Saxon foundation. Robert of Lorraine was appointed bishop in the reign of William the Conqueror. He began the Norman building, which was finished by Robert de Bethune in the twelfth century. The massive Norman piers of the nave and choir have some remarkable peculiarities of construction. The Lady Chapel, of Early English style, with its lancet-shaped windows, belonged to the thirteenth century, subsequent to other portions of the east end, which were built probably by William de Vere, from 1186 to 1199. The north transept, a fine example of Early Decorated, contains the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantilupe. The date of this shrine is about 1310; it is of Purbeck marble, adorned with sculptured figures of Knights Templars. There is a beautiful tomb containing the marble effigy of Bishop Aquablanca, one of Henry III.'s favourites, who was despoiled and imprisoned by the Barons, in their war against that king. Hereford is pleasantly situated on the Wye; and, some distance below this city, on the banks of the same river, is the small town of Ross, famous for its "Man," who was John Kyrle, Esq., a generous local benefactor, in the times of Queen Anne and the first two Georges. Pope's verse has preserved the memory, if not the name, of this charitable gentleman during a hundred and fifty years. The parish church, whose "heaven-directed spire he taught to rise," is still surrounded by the trees which he planted. About twenty miles from Hereford, in the opposite direction, and in the county of Shropshire, is Ludlow, with its ruined Castle. It was visited by the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, and was described to them by Mr. G. T. Clark. This Castle, as well as those of Kilpeck and Ewyas Harold, belonged to the line of warlike strongholds, nearly a hundred in number, extending from north to south along the March, or Welsh Border. The keep and much of the outer wall, and a round tower which was the nave of the chapel, is of the old Norman building. The hall and state apartments are of the age of Elizabeth, and may be compared to those of Kenilworth. In her reign, Ludlow Castle was the property of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and father of Sir Philip Sidney. It is interesting to remember that Milton's poem of "Comus" was written for a masque performed at Ludlow Castle, not many years before the demolition of this place in the Civil Wars of Cromwell. The next year's meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will take place at Northampton. The British Archæological Association has this week held its Congress at Llangollen, on the Dee, under the presidency of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., of Wynnistay, in that neighbourhood.

The annual rifle competition at Browdown, near Gosport, began on Wednesday, extending over four days. The entries number upwards of two thousand, and prizes to the value of £250 were competed for.

Visitors to the Isle of Thanet are promised a novel marine fête. On Wednesday next a practical illustration of torpedo warfare on a grand scale is to take place in the sea in front of the Granville Marina, Ramsgate—or, rather, St. Lawrence-on-Sea.

The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society opened its forty-fifth annual meeting at Falmouth, on Tuesday, when the president, Mr. Richard Taylor, gave an address, in which he said that the society had reason to be pleased that this exhibition was not only equal but superior to former ones. The following is a list of medals that were awarded:—Illustrations of a simple method for obtaining effective designs in lithography (James Fairbairn, Truro), first bronze medal; Halme's sea flame projectile, first bronze medal; the Phosphor Bronze Company, first silver medal; model of Scott's dividing apparatus, first silver medal; model of press (J. C. Scott), second silver medal; Caxton printing press, second bronze medal; Ingasol rock-drill, first silver medal; Jordan and Power's rock-drill, second silver medal; eclipse patent portable gas-making machine, first bronze medal; new American sewing-machine, first bronze medal; Rider's hot-air pumping engine, first silver medal; Cape and Maxwell's self-governing steam-pumping engine, second silver medal; Loft's patent bottle-washing and rinsing machine, second bronze medal; and Heaps and Heatley's plant frame, second bronze medal; pocket stethoscope (A. W. Kemp's), first bronze medal; cork-cutting machine (T. A. Warrington), first bronze medal; hydrotrophe (T. A. Warrington), second silver medal; Allen's steam-engine governor, first bronze medal; self-cleansing steam-trap (Le Gros, Clarke, and Co.), first bronze medal; model of retort mouth (J. C. Scott), second bronze medal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a great improvement both in the weather and the sport on the last day at York, so that the wind-up of the meeting was highly successful. Proceedings commenced with the Colt Sapling Stakes, in which Cavour, who had moved so well through the mud on the previous afternoon, was opposed by Beauclerc and Kirkleatham. The former is credited with being the best juvenile in the north of England, and, though he appeared to be in trouble for a stride or two at the distance, he won cleverly at the finish. The York Cup, though reduced to a match between Thorn and Skylark, produced very great interest, and some of the heaviest betting which took place during the week. It was reported that Skylark was slightly amiss, so, though Thorn galloped decidedly short, while Lord Falmouth's colt looked in the pink of condition, the betting was as level as possible. Archer made the running at a fair pace with the four-year-old, and, in spite of all Osborne's efforts to bring up Thorn at the distance, the old horse did not seem to relish his task, and was beaten very easily indeed. It may be remembered that Thorn won this same race as far back as 1873, when odds were laid on Uhlán, so it is no wonder that he is beginning to show the effects of continuous hard work, and will doubtless soon retire to the well-earned repose of the stud. Industrious backers had generally pitched upon Lady Golightly for the Great Yorkshire Stakes as the "good thing" of the day; so there was no little astonishment when it was discovered that Lord Falmouth intended to start Sleipnir as well; and, moreover, had declared to win with him and put Archer up; while Morris, in the absence of a second "magpie" jacket, donned the pretty colours of the Duke of St. Albans upon the filly. Of course, under these circumstances, nearly all the money went upon Sleipnir, and at last slight odds were laid upon him against the field; while 7 to 1 might have been obtained against Lady Golightly. The former held a good place until turning into the straight, where he crossed his legs, and was so hopelessly beaten that Archer wisely pulled him up, and left Lady Golightly to dispose of Sunray without an effort. The Gimcrack Stakes was rendered interesting by the début of King Olaf, one of the first of the Kingcrafts, with whom Archer, as usual, got well away, and won from start to finish. This victory was a very popular one, as the colt is one of the first to carry the colours of Mr. J. Lowther, the member for York.

The meeting at Scarborough last Friday and Saturday was generally regarded as a convenient excuse for a pleasant holiday at the seaside; and the returns of the Weymouth, Croydon, Great Yarmouth, and Sutton Park gatherings, which have taken place during the last few days, do not need even passing notice. In fact, there will be a comparative lull until Doncaster, when, if the betting be any guide, we may expect a very exciting St. Leger. Since the Derby, Chamant has not done at all the kind of work that Jennings is accustomed to give a thoroughly reliable candidate for a great race, and during the present week he has receded to 8 to 1. We fear that the injury he sustained prior to the Derby was a serious one, and we doubt if he will ever win another race. Silvio keeps his place well, though, of course, the York victories of Lady Golightly have brought her into prominent notice, and she now disputes the position of second favourite with Fontainebleau. There can be no doubt that her ladyship is fast recovering her form, and there are plenty of precedents for supporting her in the "mares' month;" still, she has defeated nothing within 21 lb. of a first-class animal this season, and we do not think that she will tread in the footsteps of Achievement. Glen Arthur appears to have gone hopelessly to the bad; but we shall defer further remarks until next week, when we shall give our accustomed list of the probable starters and jockeys.

The Woodlands Stud, the property of Mr. Van Haansbergen, was dispersed on Monday last, but only poor prices were obtained. Of the three sires, Macgregor, who has grown into a grand horse, was bought in for 2200 gs., and Idus was almost given away at 200 gs.

Such heavy rain as has fallen during the last week or two has interfered sadly with a successful finish to the cricket season, and far too many matches have been drawn of late. That between Surrey and Yorkshire terminated in this very unsatisfactory manner, after Mr. W. W. Read (140) and Jupp (87) had made such a grand beginning for the southern eleven, that victory appeared almost a certainty for them. Kent has defeated Notts in a single innings, with twelve runs to spare. The scoring on both sides was poor, the only notable exception being Mr. W. Foord-Kelsey (56), who has quite come out as a batsman this season. Notts has not done very well this year, and the title of champion county fairly belongs to Gloucestershire, whose eleven have just beaten Sussex by eight wickets. For the latter, Mr. R. T. Ellis (not out, 73) did extremely well, and, on the other side, Dr. E. M. Grace (60) was the chief contributor; but once more the heavy state of the ground was all in favour of the ball.

On Monday last W. Spencer, of Chelsea, and J. R. Hymes, of Stockton, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200. A splendid race took place until reaching Hammersmith Bridge, at which point the men were exactly level; but from there Spencer, who has never been defeated, drew right away, and finally won as he chose by half a dozen lengths. News comes from Sydney that Edward Trickett, the champion sculler of the world, has just defeated Michael Rush, one of his old opponents, very easily indeed. It is expected that either the victor in the forthcoming match between Higgins and Boyd or else Blackman, will shortly proceed to Australia to try to bring back the title of champion to this country.

William Gale, of Cardiff, started on Sunday night to try to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours at Lillie-bridge. The task will occupy him for about six weeks.

International money orders are issued and paid at all post-offices in France and Algeria, instead of at the limited number of offices hitherto authorised to transact international money-order business.

Reports of storms and floods have come from various parts of the country. In South Wales the destruction of property has been immense, many places being entirely submerged. In Bridgend alone the value of the property destroyed is estimated at £20,000. All over the north of Scotland rain has been falling in torrents, and in one place three persons lost their lives by the sweeping away of a bridge.

At the monthly meeting of the Liverpool School Board, on Monday, a letter was read from the clerk to the London School Board, containing a memorial to the Committee of Council on Education, praying that a Royal Commission be issued to consider the best method of reforming and simplifying the present method of spelling. The letter contained a request that the Liverpool Board should concur in the memorial, and, on the recommendation of the School Management Committee, this was agreed to.—The Manchester School Board have sanctioned the establishment of penny banks in connection with their schools, and one was opened on Monday in Every-street. The experiment promises to be successful, there being already upwards of 400 depositors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England on Tuesday raised the minimum rate of discount from 2 per cent, at which it was fixed in July last, to 3 per cent.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., president of the West Kent Bicycle Club, has undertaken to distribute the prizes at the races which are arranged to be run at the Crystal Palace on Sept. 15.

The council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have received 25 guineas from the Company of Drapers and £25 from the Company of Fishmongers.

The carpets and embroidery, the gift of the Shah of Persia to the South Kensington Museum, have arrived, and are now exhibited in the portion of the museum devoted to Persian objects of art.

The accounts showing the income and expenditure for the city of London during the past year were issued on Monday. The income is put down at £279,477, and the expenditure, irrespective of loans and other matters, at £324,351.

The first annual distribution of prizes in connection with the National Training School for Dancing took place last Saturday on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre. The prizes included a gold medal to Mdlle. Marie Müller and silver medals to Miss Clara Cocks and Master George Craig, the others being articles principally of a useful nature.

A committee, consisting of Major Duncan, Royal Artillery, and four surgeons of Volunteer corps, has been appointed to carry out the preliminary details as to the formation of a Volunteer Sick Bearers' Corps in London; and Miss Florence Nightingale has expressed her sympathy with the object of the association.

It is intended to open the Grosvenor Gallery early in November with a representative exhibition of water-colour drawings and studies by deceased masters. The collection is to be completely illustrative of the rise and growth of this branch of the English school, and the loan of several important collections has already been promised.

The hearing of the charge against Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, detective inspectors, and Mr. E. Froggatt, solicitor, for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, was resumed for the fifteenth time on Thursday morning, at Bow-street, before Sir James Ingham. Benson was again under examination the whole day, and another adjournment took place.

Many instances have been given from time to time (the *City Press* says) of improvement in the value of City properties, but one of the most remarkable is that of a house in Lombard-street, the property of the Drapers' Company, which in 1668 was let for £25 a year. In 1877 the site lets for £2600 a year ground rent, and the lessee, having expended £10,000 on the building covering it, gets a return of £7000 a year rent.

Colonel Henderson has sent to all metropolitan police stations copies of a letter from the Home Secretary with reference to the traffic in Italian beggar children, in which he urges the importance of suppressing it, and points out that in many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the Vagrant Act by procuring the child to beg, and the child will probably come within the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in August was 77,154, of whom 36,407 were in workhouses and 40,747 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding week of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 132, 5646, and 14,452 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 702, of whom 464 were men, 192 women, and 46 children.

We are asked to state that Lambeth Palace Library is closed for the recess for six weeks. It is hoped the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will provide for the arrangement of several ancient parchment and paper rolls of manors and rentals relating to the see of Canterbury. The nature of these documents is fully described in the sixth Report Historical MSS. Commission; at present their contents are inaccessible, and urgent representations have been lately made to render them equally serviceable with the other portions of the archiepiscopal records.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of plants and flowers cultivated by the working men of East London was held on Monday and Tuesday. The show was held in the assembly-room of Mr. George Conquest's place of multifarious amusements in the City-road. There were about a hundred entries for which prizes were awarded, graduating in value from a guinea downwards. There were some excellent specimens of fuchsias, geraniums, and dahlia blooms, as well as rare grasses. Oddly enough in such an exhibition, the greatest amount of pains was bestowed upon dinner-table decorations.

The half-yearly election for the admission of children into the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum took place on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The candidates on the list for election numbered forty-six—twenty girls and twenty-six boys—and from these ten girls and fifteen boys were elected. Mr. N. Griffiths, the treasurer of the institution, presided, and stated that the work of the institution was being carried on in the most efficient and successful manner. The inmates, 259 in number, were in the enjoyment of excellent health, and their progress in the educational department was most satisfactory. The number would be augmented by the children to be elected on the present occasion; and, as the present was the jubilee year of the institution, the committee earnestly solicited special contributions, and appealed to the governors to aid them in augmenting the list of regular subscribers.

There were 2323 births and 1261 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 16 and the deaths 245 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 19.1 and 19.3 per 1000, declined last week to 18.6. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 20 and 21 in the two previous weeks, declined to 11 last week, a lower number than in any week since the beginning of October last. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 166 and 194 in the two previous weeks, declined to 158 last week, and were 99 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 11 deaths from smallpox, 29 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 158 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 260 deaths were referred, against 300 and 346 in the two preceding weeks. These 260 deaths were 173 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2847 births and 1504 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 62 deg., or 1.3 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 41.5 hours out of the 98.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

WOMANKIND IN TURKEY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

I have been, an already tolerably long life through, an ardent, and, I hope, an honest admirer of the Gentle Sex, all over the world. I have nothing whatever to say against the Ladies. They have used me a great deal better than I ever deserved; and, if there were any music in my soul, I would chant, in all candour and sincerity, the song which Sir Harry sings (usually in a baritone voice) in "The School for Scandal." As I am incompetent, however, to emulate the gentle lark in carolling the sense of my veneration for the sex, and as, moreover, I am reluctant to launch into rhetorical platitudes of my own invention concerning the excellent qualities of Womankind, I am content to say "Ditto to Mr. Burke"—the Mr. Burke being in this case the illustrious poet Ariosto, who, in the Twentieth Canto of his "Orlando Furioso," has penned one of the noblest vindications of the Gentle Sex that these eyes ever came across. Do you know the stanza beginning

Ben mi par di veder ch'al secol nostro
Tanta virtù fra belle donne emerge,
Che può dar opra a carte ed ad inchiestro
Perchè nei futuri anni si disperga.

I am entirely of Ariosto's opinion. I agree with him in all he says concerning the bygone glories of Harpalyce and Camilla, of Corinna and Sappho, and especially in his assertion that the ladies of his own time were in every way worthy to be contrasted with the heroines of antiquity. The author of the "Orlando" died more than three hundred years ago; but, were he flourishing now (and he was literally and metaphorically a most flourishing bard), I am certain that he would be quite as enthusiastic with regard to the rare virtues of the ladies of the existing generation as he was concerning the *donne* and the *donzelle* of mediæval Italy.

Pray do not think that in penning these obviously-due eulogies I am moved by the slightest wish to flatter the Gentle Sex. They can do nothing for me. My dancing days are over. I cannot play bezique, or croquet, or lawn tennis, and am even a bungler at the simple Japanese game of "Go Bang." I fail to appreciate the unearthly caterwaulings of the Wagner school of music; I am not interested in Church decoration or in art-needlework; I can neither make nor guess acrostics; I have nothing to say about vivisection, or Deaconesses, or Woman's Suffrage, or Lady Doctors, Guardians of the Poor, or Members of the School Board. I cannot write album verses; I never make morning calls; and I would sooner undergo the torture of the thumbscrew, the boot, and the rack than go to an evening party. Were I asked to a wedding breakfast, and were I bidden to propose the health of the bridesmaids, I should probably have a fit; and I am sure that, anyhow, I should break down ignominiously. Need I say more to prove that I am not, and never was, that which is popularly termed a Lady's Man? Still, *cela n'empêche pas*, perchance. Old Sir John Dineley Goodere, the philandering Poor Knight of Windsor, admired the ladies until he was eighty-eight years of age, although they consistently declined to have anything to say to him. For how many moons did Don Quixote seek his Dulcinea? How long and how often was Sir Roger nigh distraught by the cruelty of the perverse widow? And Petrarch and Laura? And Balzac with the austere Polish widow, who kept the poor romance writer waiting lustre after lustre, and at length only condescended to marry him when he was in the last stage—past all hope with disease of the heart. It seems to me that women have ever been most faithfully served by those to whom they grant nothing; and I have never been able to acquit Mr. Thackeray of one transient touch of weakness in permitting William Dobbin, in the end, to marry Amelia Osborne. Had the great artist been, in this instance, thoroughly true to himself he would have made William wait and wait, until one morning Mrs. Amelia read in the *Times*: "On the — instant, at Pau, in the Pyrenees, of pericarditis, aged fifty-one, Major William Dobbin, late of H.M. — Regiment. Friends will please, &c." Fielding was, on the other hand, thoroughly artistic when he rewards Tom Jones, at the close of vol. iii., with the hand of Sophia. The scamp was not worthy of the guerdon; and a pretty life, you may rest assured, he led poor Sophy subsequently.

Having thus made a clean breast of it, touching the sentiments which I entertain towards Beings who, for the best part of half a century, I have been content to regard in humble submissiveness from afar off, I propose to say a few words concerning the condition of the Gentle Sex in Turkey, a country in which, to the further injury of already shattered health, but to the development, I hope, of such faculties of observation and reflection as I possess, I abode for many weeks last winter. I am no politician—that is, I differ habitually, *à toto celo*, on most political questions both from the Liberals and the Conservatives, the ultra Tories and the uncompromising Radicals, with whom I come in contact; yet I cannot help thinking that nine tenths of the difficulties of that intolerable problem called the Eastern Question hinge on the treatment of Women in Turkey. I remember, some thirteen years ago, happening to be in Algeria at the period of the progress through that colony of Napoleon III., that I had one morning, at the Palace of Mustafa Supérieur, a long conversation with General Fleury, one of the then Cæsar's most trusted adherents. We were talking about the seemingly insuperable obstacles which from 1830 to 1865 had prevented the Arabs in Algeria from being reconciled to the French rule. "*Mon Général*," I ventured to suggest, "if the Emperor were only to decree that no Mussulman woman should appear in public with a veil concealing her features, the reconciliation you wish for might be brought about in a couple of years. There would be a few riots at first; but ultimately the yashmak would be abandoned, and so soon as Aïcha or Djemila Azima, or Djohora took, for good and all, to wearing a pork-pie hat, crinoline, and high-heeled boots (things *à la mode* in 1865), so soon the knell of Islamism would be sounded, and its doom would be sealed." General Fleury smiled, and shrugged his shoulders. "You are proposing the impossible," he said. "Not at all," I replied. "In the year 1747-8 our constitutional British Parliament passed an Act forbidding the Scottish Highlanders to wear kilts, and constraining them, under pain of fine and imprisonment, to don pantaloons; nor was this sumptuary law repealed until the descendants of Evan Dhu and the Dougal Creature had become thoroughly loyal to the House of Hanover. You are here, humanly speaking, all powerful. Tell your prefects to issue decrees against the *burnouses* of the Arabs, against the *yashmaks*, the *shintyans*, the *djabadoulis* of the Mauresques. Prevent the Mussulman population from walking about in sheets and tablecloths, in counterpanes and pillowcases, and you will make them all loyal subjects of the French Empire." General Fleury, if he had not read Lord Chesterfield, was evidently instinctively imbued with the wisdom of that sage maxim which counsels an interlocutor, when an argument is growing embarrassing, to "bow and change the conversation." He offered me a cigar, and asked me if I had ever eaten ostrich eggs or camel's hump; and I daresay that he thought me an impracticable visionary. That I am an obstinate one I freely admit; since in 1877 I am precisely of the same mind with

regard to the women of Turkey as in 1865 I was with regard to the women of Algeria. Polygamy and the seclusion of women are at the very root of the Eastern Question; and that question will be an eyesore and a stumbling-block until the hideous system of a plurality of wives is for ever abolished, and until a Turkish lady can walk across the Place of the At-Meidan, or through the lanes of the Bezesteen, arm-in-arm with her husband, her brother, her cousin, or her sweetheart—she clad in a polonaise and a Gainsborough hat, and with the comely countenance which Heaven has given her exposed to the light of day and to the harmless gaze of mankind: until she can journey on a steam-boat, or in a railway carriage, or in a tramway car without being with stupid jealousy sequestered from the companionship and conversation of the other sex.

The deplorable condition of the Moslem woman in the East is, at the first blush, not very apparent to the European visitor to Constantinople, especially if he remains habitually in Pera, and but rarely makes excursions to Stamboul. In Pera itself he meets every day in the Grande Rue numbers of Greek and Armenian ladies scarcely to be distinguished, so elegant and so fashionable is their costume, from their French, Italian, or English sisters. The *Follet* and the *Journal des Modes* are studied quite as attentively in Pera as they are in Paris or London; and on a fine afternoon the promenade in the Grand Champ des Morts will present as brilliant a display of fascinating toilettes as ever you could gaze upon at the height of the season in Kensington Gardens or in the Bois de Boulogne. While I was at Constantinople there were balls, receptions, or soirées at the Hotels of the various Embassies and Legations every night in the week. Much as I abhor evening parties, I was constrained, for business purposes, to go "into society" very frequently; and I have often asked myself, wonderingly viewing the glittering scene in the saloons of some Excellency or another, whether I could really be in the City of the Sultan. Here and there among the crowd of gentlemen with short coats, white ties, and Gibus hats, you caught sight of the scarlet fez of a Turk or the black lamb's-wool kalpak of a Persian, strangely contrasting with the otherwise European attire of the wearer; but among the ladies there was not one outward sign to remind you that you were in the East. The Greek dames might be a little slim, and a little given to height of cheekbone and aquiline contour of nose. The Armenian matrons might have a slight tendency to *embonpoint*. Still, these characteristics were not by any means more strongly marked than you would find them to be at any Continental table d'hôte, or in any London drawing-room during the season. It is wellnigh unnecessary to say that at such *Perote* assemblies you might look in vain for a Moham-medan lady. I have heard stories of one or two very advanced Pashas who have permitted their wives to dress altogether *à la Française*, and with the very slightest apology of a veil over their faces; to take an airing in their carriages; and one great Ottoman dignitary used to ride out with his wife in a European habit and with a European side-saddle, to the infinite scandal of Conservative Moslems; but in these cases it has usually turned out that the metamorphosed lady has been not a born Turkish woman, but of Greek, or Armenian, or even of Western extraction. Indeed, the Chief Sultana of the active Commander of the Faithful, Abd-ul-Hamid, is said to be by birth a Belgian from Brussels, and to have passed her early days in a milliner's shop in Pera. There have been rare occasions, again, when a grand Turkish functionary has, on the occasion of a ball or supper, allowed the ladies of his harem to witness the festivities from a balcony overlooking the ball-room or through a lattice, just as the fair inmates of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons look down on the Collective Wisdom of the nation while in debate. But I must not pursue this part of the parallel further, lest I should be bidden to look at home, and lest I should be reminded that, with all our advanced civilisation, we have not in England utterly freed ourselves from the bondage of Oriental jealousy, prejudice, and exclusiveness.

Very few genuine Turkish women are during six days in the week to be seen in the streets either of Pera or of Galata. On the bridge joining the latter suburb with Stamboul there is always a contingent of Turkish beggar-women, some of whom wear rags and shreds of *yashmaks*, but who are often altogether unveiled; while those you meet in the Grande Rue de Pera belong, as a rule, to the humblest classes of the population, or are negroresses. Their attire generally consists of an ambiguous kind of "tunic," baggy trousers, gathered in at the ankles, and a *ferijee*, or square cut outer mantle, all of some coarse textile fabric resembling pink, or blue, or yellow bed-ticking. As for the *yashmak*, or veil, which should entirely conceal the features, but very rarely does so, it is usually of more or less dingy white muslin, but is oftener a mere woollen or calico rag, clumsily twisted round the head. When properly adjusted, the *yashmak* should approach the form of one of those "pot" helmets which were worn by the First Crusaders. There is a forefront or brow-piece, a cheek and chin-piece; and, finally, a piece covering the shoulders; the whole twisted and knotted together in a by no means ungraceful manner. The poor Turkish woman wears no stockings, and her feet are thrust into flapping slippers of untanned hide, and sometimes—oh! ignominiously unpicturesque to relate—into the discarded bluchers and highlows of the opposite sex. Oddly enough, the most closely veiled among the Ottoman women are the negroresses. The whiter in complexion and the comelier in mien they are, the more anxious the Gentle Sex in Turkey seem to be to reduce the concealment of the *yashmak* to an "irreducible minimum." It is especially on Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath, that the veil appears in its true character as a transparent fraud, and that the Turkish daughter of Eve asserts her traditional and indefeasible right not only of being pretty, but of looking pretty, and of attracting thereby the admiring looks of man. On Saturday, after they have been to the mosque or to the bath, the great Turkish ladies are driven in their broughams across one or the other of the bridges which span the Golden Horn, and come into Pera for the purpose of shopping. Their carriages are the cause, between noon and four or five in the afternoon, of a terrible block in the Grande Rue; but it is well worth while to stroll along this narrow and filthy lane, say from Misseri's Hotel as far as the Palace of the British Embassy, for the sake of looking at the Turkish belles in their carriages. They do not appear to have the slightest objection to the admiring glances of the Franks; and, indeed, it is hinted that they visit Pera quite as much for the purpose of being stared at as of shopping. Their veils are so gauzy and so artfully disposed as rather to enhance than to diminish the attractiveness of the features which the *yashmak* professes to hide; and although I am myself constitutionally averse from eying a lady too closely—I am one of the hundred and forty-five elderly gentlemen, left in Great Britain and Ireland, who have not forgotten how to blush—and although I am extremely short-sighted, I can testify that the great majority of the Turkish ladies who visit Pera on Saturdays are young, plump, fair in complexion, rosy-lipped, and bright-eyed. When they are very young they have beautifully pearly teeth, but these they habitually spoil by eating too much sweetstuff and by smoking too many cigarettes. Their eyebrows are very

symmetrically painted with some black pigment, and are so cunningly prolonged that the inner points of the arcs meet in the centre of the brow. The insides of the eyelids are tinged with *kohl*, a preparation of antimony of a liverish brown in hue, the effect of which is certainly to throw the eye into vivacious relief, but which nevertheless, to my thinking at least, imparts an expression of hardness, verging indeed upon impudence, to the entire physiognomy. I spoke, ere now, of looking at the Turkish ladies as being the common amusement with the Franks at Pera, and I am very well aware that, under normal circumstances, it is an extremely rude thing to stare at the Gentle Sex—to "ogle" them, as the saying is; but, in the first place, Turkey is a wholly abnormal country, from our point of view; and in the next, this strange custom of painting the eyebrows and the eyelids gives to the Turkish women, what is termed in modern Greek, *mia blemma*—a fixed, bold look, which may warrant the most bashful man in raising his orbs of vision to the Moslem lady's visage. You are fain to look at her when she seems to be always staring with all her eyes at you. The Turkish ladies likewise stain their finger-tips with *hemneh*, or *hemmah*—a paste prepared from the colouring shrub cypress, which gives an orange-red hue to the nails and flesh. The *hemmah*, in powder, may be seen in sackfuls in the Egyptian drug bazaar of the Bezesteen at Stamboul; but its use by the *Khanoums* or Turkish ladies must be more a matter of hearsay than of absolute ascertainment—first, because no Frank observer of the male sex can ever see a Turkish lady at home; and, next, because the ladies, when they go abroad, have taken habitually to the wearing of gloves—ay, even the best Paris kid, "Dent's" or "Jouvin's," four buttons, at a *medjidié* and a half, say six shillings a pair. Formerly, too, they used to stain their pretty little toes with *hemmah*, and induce the palms of their hands and insteps of their feet with indigo; but this custom of particolouring their extremities has been abandoned since the Frank fashion of silk or fine thread stockings and gaiter boots came in. English ladies, indeed, who have visited the harems of Turks of rank have told me that there are many ladies who, at home, dress wholly *à la Française*, chignons, waterfalls, artificial tresses, and all; but out of doors the *ferijee* or outer mantle and the baggy trousers are still *de rigueur*; and there are few things more absurd than to see this *ferijee* distended by a palpable "dress-improver" worn underneath. The mantle or *stola* itself is, in the case of a wealthy lady, made of silk, satin, or China crape; and its light hues, combined with the square-cut sobriety of its shape, and the roomy continuations beneath, give to the Turkish ladies whom one meets the guise of so many Quakeresses who have half disguised themselves as "Bloomers," with the intention of going to a *bal masqué*, but have thrown away their coal-scuttle bonnets and muffled up their faces, lest Brother Obadiah should meet them and be scandalised.

(To be continued.)

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

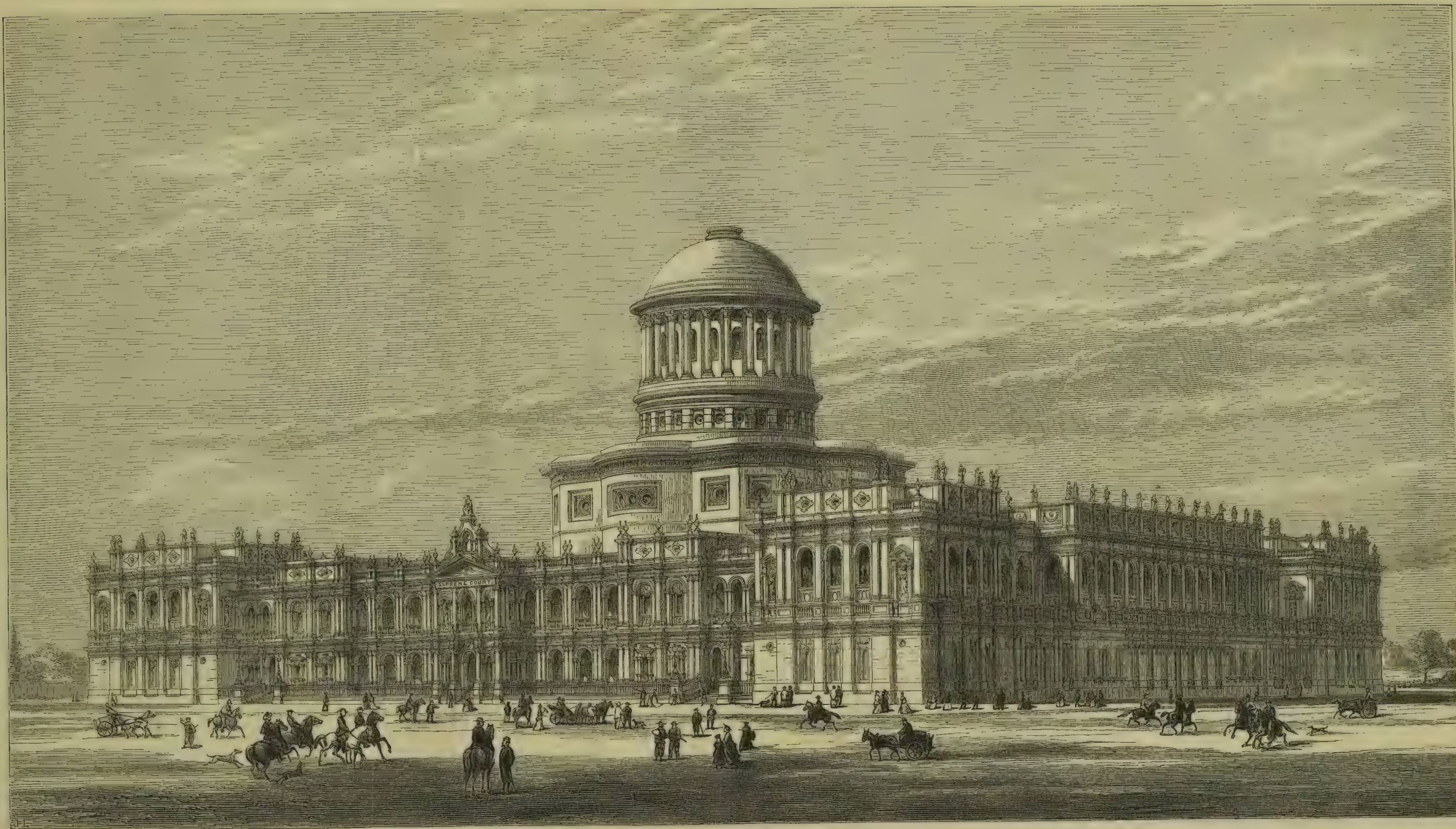
A further sum of £2000 was forwarded by telegraph last Saturday to Mr. Layard, making £8000 sent to him for application to the purposes of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Turkish Compassionate Fund. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed that the Sultan has been much touched by the kindness and generosity displayed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts towards the innocent victims of the Russian atrocities, and directs the Ambassador in London to express his most sincere thanks, not only to that noble lady, but to the other members of the committee instituted through her initiative. In the application of the funds furnished to him Mr. Layard has, we are informed, forwarded a large quantity of rice to the starving refugees, while Mrs. Layard and several ladies are purchasing and making clothes for the poor creatures. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Mrs. Ellicott have allowed their names to be associated with this fund.

On the other side, an influential and representative committee has been formed for the purpose of affording substantial aid to the Russian sick and wounded soldiers. In a circular issued by the committee it is urged that "fifteen thousand victims have already been offered in the sacred cause by the Russian arms. A large proportion of these are lying in hospitals, sick and wounded, craving the ministry of mercy. Many more must soon be added. The gathering numbers are pressing hard upon the labours and resources of the Russian Red Cross Society, and that help will be as gratefully welcomed as it is greatly needed." Subscriptions may be sent to Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., bankers, 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.; to the treasurers, Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. W. O. Lamsom; or to J. Lewis Farley, honorary secretary, 14, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, S.W.

A further statement has been made on behalf of the deputation which waited on the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, with reference to the dispute which exists as to the alleged partiality to Turkey in the distribution of the funds. In this surprise is again expressed that the society should have thought it possible to convey aid to the Russians by means of a ship, as the Danube was closed by torpedoes, and it was unreasonable to suppose that stores could be forwarded by way of the Black Sea through the Turkish lines. On the other hand, the Continental railway companies had behaved very liberally as regards the transport of stores sent by relief societies. The deputation gather from the reply to the council's memorial from St. Petersburg that, although the staff of the Russian ambulances is made up, yet that the Imperial Government would accept any assistance in stores. If no work can be done by the society it has never had any *raison d'être*, but they maintain that the needs of war always outstrip the fullest provision. The fund in the hands of the society at the commencement of the Serbian war was £73,000, and the standing resolution is that this was to be "given impartially between the sick and wounded of the belligerent armies." They finally point out that, contrary to the rules, the council at present conduct their own elections. Under the circumstances, the deputation desire gravely to repeat their former opinion, that the council should at once call together a general meeting of all those connected with the original fund, and they invite every old subscriber to join in urging that the step should be taken.

A public meeting in connection with a society called "The National Society for the Protection of British Interests against Russian Aggression in the East," was held on Monday afternoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Stratheden. It was announced that it was in contemplation to hold a large public demonstration to popularise the views of the society. A resolution was passed thanking Hungary for its sympathy with Turkey, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Lord Derby to lay before him the aims and the organisation.

Enormous smuggling operations between England and New York, by way of importation to the last-named city, have been discovered, the apparent culprits being officers of steamship companies running between the two countries.



NEW SUPREME COURTS OF LAW AND OFFICES AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE MELBOURNE NEW LAW COURTS.

The new building still under construction at Melbourne, the capital of the Australian province of Victoria, for the Supreme Courts of Law and their offices, is an edifice of considerable magnitude. It is in the Italian style of architecture. It presents frontages to three streets, and a fourth front to a private roadway in the rear, each front extending 313 ft. The design forms on plan a quadrangle comprising eight Courts of Law, four on each of the side fronts, which are similar to each other in elevation and in general arrangement. Each court has separate entrances, and, with its several rooms and offices, is complete in itself; but they are all connected by a main corridor going all round the building. The general public have access only to the galleries of the courts direct from the streets, as the admission to the floors of the courts and to the interior of the buildings is limited to those having actual business with the courts. The principal front block is apportioned to the Sheriff and the Master in Equity's offices on the ground floor, and to the Judges' and their

Associates' rooms on the floor above. From the Judges' rooms a private corridor communicates with the bench of each court. The block of building opposite to that last described, and forming the rear side of the quadrangle, is apportioned to the department of the Prototary and Curator of Intestate Estates. On this side also are refreshment-rooms for attorneys and barristers and others, and messengers' quarters. In the centre of the quadrangle is the Law Library, to which there is direct access from each of the courts. There is a gallery floor to the library, accessible from the Judges' chambers. In the upper portion of the library building are placed the record rooms. Around the inside of the quadrangle is an open covered way. The front block, being adapted to uses more limited in scale as compared with the side blocks, is of less altitude. This allows the upper portion of the library and dome to be brought into view, forming in that front an important feature of the composition. The courts are almost entirely detached from the upper portion of the walls, in order to admit of as much free circulation of air as possible. This is a consideration which was stipulated in the "directions" originally issued to com-

peting architects drawn up by the Royal Commission. The same "directions" also comprised a very elaborate description of the size and general requirements of the "Supreme Court Building." The base of the building is of polished bluestone (basalt, the local building stone), but the superstructure is to be either of freestone or of brick in cement. The cost of the building will, probably, fall little short of £250,000. The works, according to the original specifications, are being superintended by the Department of Public Works, after the designs of Messrs. Smith and Johnson, architects, of Melbourne, who also prepared the whole of the working drawings and specifications.

MILITARY ENGINEERING AT HENLEY.

The performances of the A troop of Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, in pontoon-bridging over the Thames at Henley, form the subject of an illustration. This troop, consisting of two hundred men and five officers, with a hundred horses and the necessary waggons and apparatus, came from Aldershot, and

encamped in the Lion Meadow at Henley, on Monday week. They have been daily employed, from eight o'clock till noon, in a series of exercises and experiments, watched by many curious spectators. Our illustration shows the bridge they constructed over the river, which was supported on a number of pontoon boats arranged in pairs; the two boats of each pair being put close together, and the ends of the longitudinal floor beams resting upon them. The particular operation shown in this sketch is that of preparing to open a section of the bridge for other boats to pass through it. The portion to be shifted is that which rests upon three pairs of pontoon boats approaching the near shore, as is evident from the efforts of the men upon those boats to haul away by ropes, on the one hand, and to shove out by boat-hooks on the other. The main body of this section is designed to hang forward in the stream, in one solid piece; and, when the opening has been used by the passing boats, this portion will be replaced in its former position. The men, of course, do not wear their regular uniforms, but are clad in Guernsey frocks, or shirt and trousers, or any kind of undress.

H.M.S. RAPID AT KUSTENDJE.

The Foreign Office batch of correspondence just published regarding the ill-treatment of both the Christian and Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria during the present campaign makes some mention of the presence of H.M.S. Rapid at Kustendje in the second week of July, and of the timely action by which Commander Drummond, with the officers and crew of that vessel, prevented the Bulgarian populace from attacking their Moslem neighbours. This was after the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops, and before the arrival of the Russians, who belonged to the Fourteenth Army Division, under General Zimmermann, then operating in the Dobrudscha. Our Special Artist, Herr Schöenberg, in a letter which we published three weeks ago, spoke of the prompt and opportune interference of the British naval commander, who landed a party of seamen and marines to keep the peace in the town, when abandoned by its regular governing authorities. The sketch by Herr Schöenberg, which we have now engraved, is an illustration of this particular scene. The British marine force had no difficulty in preserving order, without the need for any display of rifles and bayonets or pistols and cutlasses, which were discreetly kept out of sight. In the meantime the English manager of the railway, with a train, set out for Medjidieh to meet the Russians, and request them to come and occupy the place. The general said that Kustendje did not lie in their line of march, and the occupation of the place did not enter into their plans; but that to satisfy the inhabitants he would send over a regiment of Cossacks to assist in keeping the peace, and would also dispatch some one to organise a local government. The result was the arrival on Sunday, the 15th, of the 29th Regiment of Cossacks, whose entry into Kustendje was greeted by the whole population in holiday dress, along both sides of the road leading into the town.

A correspondent, writing from Kustendje to one of the daily papers, thus describes its present condition:—"The town is more than half empty, and looks very miserable. The houses deserted by the Turks have been occupied by



SULEIMAN PASHA,
GENERAL OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE BALKANS.

whomsoever chose to reside in them, certain of not being troubled for rent for some time to come. The Russian Governor of Kustendje informed all those whom it might concern that they were at liberty to go out into the country and gather in the crops deserted by the Turks and Tartars. Having selected those they intended to work upon, they were to have them registered in the village to which the land belonged. In this way men who have not sown a grain of corn will be able to reap hundreds of acres. One man I know, a German, who in all his life has never been able to sow more than six kilos in one year, has now fifty kilos of splendid crops, which he may as good as call his own. I have heard sad accounts from more than one quarter of the behaviour of the Bulgarians to the Turks and Tartars who had been so unfortunate as to remain in the land after their comrades had left. A vast quantity of property has been abandoned by the Mussulmans in their exodus from the Dobrudscha, the greater part of which has been squandered by the Bulgarians and others who remained. Many a time during the last year or two I have heard the Bulgarians tell the Turks to their faces, 'When the Russians come, as come they will, we will pay you out for the way you treated us at the time of the last war, and since that. Our time will come, and then we will make you smart for it,' or as they said in Turkish, 'Bis sizie atesha yackaries,' which literally translated means, 'We will burn you in the fire.' They have kept their word, and are likely to go on doing so, to prove to the world that the Bulgarians are Christians in word and deed."

Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Mr. T. Gray, Assistant Secretary, arrived yesterday week in the Tyne on board the steam-yacht Galatea, and subsequently landed at North Shields, where the mercantile marine offices and Board of Trade offices were visited and inspected. Sir Charles Adderley has also visited the other mercantile marine offices on the Tyne as well as on the Wear.



TURKISH BATH-HOUSE AT MEDJIDIEH SACKED BY THE BULGARIANS.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.



ENGLISH OFFICERS OF H.M.S. RAPID KEEPING ORDER AT KUSTENDJE.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.



PONTOON PRACTICE BY THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Addressing his constituents at Elgin yesterday week, Lord Macduff said that when the country sent a distinguished member of the Government to a conference, and empowered him to draw up and impose upon Turkey conditions which were necessary for the peace of Europe and the welfare of large populations, we ought to be prepared to enforce those conditions. The least we could have done would be to support by our fleet the armies of the neighbouring Powers; and no one could doubt that if we had done so the Turks would have given way with good grace, and this wicked war would have been avoided. Referring to the Scotch legislation of the Session, he expressed approval of the Sheriff Courts Act, but said that sooner or later its application must be carried much further. Mr. McLagan's Game Bill which had been passed would, he believed, only serve to further encumber the statute-book.

Sir G. Campbell, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, addressed his constituents on Saturday. He said the indignation of the House of Commons at the obstructive policy of the seven Irish members had had an evil effect upon the business of the Session, by enabling the Government to carry through measures in a high-handed way, and without discussion. On the Eastern Question he entirely discredited the Turkish official allegations of atrocities by the Russians, and he expressed strong suspicion of the British Government, and accused Mr. Layard of breach of neutrality. He spoke at some length on the question of the Indian cotton duties, which he said were never instituted for protective purposes, though with the growth of the cotton manufacture in India they had come to a great extent to be protective. He admitted that there was good ground for the demand for the repeal of the duties, but it was impossible to get rid of a large source of revenue without finding a substitute for it.

Sir Stafford Northcote attended a Conservative Working Men's demonstration at Plymouth on Monday night, and spoke in terms of high satisfaction at the position of the Conservative party. He contended that the past Session had not been a barren one. He pointed to the Universities Act, the Irish Judiciary Act, the Prisons Act, and other measures in proof that the legislation was eminently useful if not sensational. In reviewing the political condition of Europe, he remarked that there was cause for anxiety, but that the neutral position taken by the Government was the only one which could be held with advantage to the country. Nevertheless, it was owing to no pusillanimity or degeneracy that England had decided to stand apart from the contest. England's interests were not at present involved, and having failed to successfully exert her influence to avert the war, she was now reserving herself so as to be able to interpose with advantage when an opportunity should present itself for bringing the strife to a close. However, should the country's interests be infringed upon, the Government would be prepared with such measures as would protect them. Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Carpenter Garnier, M.P., Captain Price, M.P., Mr. E. Bates, M.P., and Mr. Puleston, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dillwyn addressed a meeting of his constituents at Swansea on Monday night. He characterised the past Session as the most unsatisfactory one of the twenty-seven during which he had sat in Parliament. In fact, it had entailed nothing but disgrace upon the House. In regard to the Eastern Question, he avowed his sympathies to be with the Russians, between whom and England there should be an *entente cordiale*. He had supported the Irish Obstructionists when their opponents, in order to punish them, had attacked the privileges of Parliament. He hoped in the future to see a federation of English-speaking peoples.

A public meeting, convened by the Leeds Home-Rule Association, was held in the Albert Hall on Saturday evening—Mr. O'Neill in the chair—when addresses were delivered by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, and others, and resolutions were adopted approving of the policy of the Irish Obstructionists, censuring the Government for withholding an amnesty from the Fenian prisoners, and asking for the concession of Home Rule.

A similar meeting was held at Bradford, when Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Power, M.P., were present.

The annual Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Monday; Mr. Butt, M.P., in the chair. Sixty branches were represented by delegates, and amongst the members of Parliament who attended were Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Connor Power. The proceedings of the conference were private. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain, fully conscious that the feeling of the Irish people in Ireland is in favour of a more active and vigorous policy on the part of their Parliamentary representatives, calls upon the Home-Rule League in Ireland to summon a National Conference, to settle the lines upon which the policy of the Home-Rule party should be grounded." "That this Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain hereby endorses the vigorous policy pursued during the late Session by those members of the Home-Rule party who were termed Obstructionists. On Tuesday Mr. Parnell, M.P., was elected president of the Confederation for the ensuing year, and Mr. O'Donnell secretary. The Convention agreed to issue an address to the various towns and counties in Ireland, urging them to purify their national representation. It was resolved to hold the next Conference in London.

A soirée in connection with the Stourbridge Constitutional Association was held in the Corn Exchange on Monday. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Government and approval of the Conservative federation scheme.

Earl Granville, who has been for some days the guest of the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey, visited Bradford on Tuesday and opened a new club erected by the Bradford Liberal Association. His Lordship, with Lady Granville, Lady F. Cavendish, Lady Louisa Egerton, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Admiral Egerton, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Sir M. Wilson, M.P., and some of the leading Liberals of the West Riding, were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the members of the club, Mr. Isaac Holden, formerly member for Knaresborough, presiding. Lord Granville counselled the Liberals of York to pay close attention to the work of registration, and pointed out that all recent measures of reform had been carried by a Liberal Government or forced upon their rivals by Parliamentary pressure. Mr. Forster, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," strongly protested against the obstructive policy pursued in the recent Session by a section of the Home Rulers. In the evening Lord Granville presided at a meeting in St. George's Hall. He advocated the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and the representation of the agricultural labourers. Adverting to the Eastern Question, he spoke in vindication of Russia from the charge of perpetrating atrocities, and ridiculed the idea that our Indian Empire would be endangered by the success of the Czar. It was impossible, he added, to interpose

in the war at the present critical juncture, but the true policy of the Government was to watch the course of events closely, and to tender their good offices whenever there was a prospect of obtaining peace, which must rest upon the basis of self-government for the Christian populations of Turkey. Mr. Forster and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bell, S., to be Curate of St. Saviour's, St. George's-square.
Bellett, G. Crosthwaite; Curate of St. Cyprian's, St. Marylebone.
Birch, Edward, Vicar of Blackburn; Archdeacon of Blackburn.
Cochrane, J. H. D., Vicar of Cheadle Hulme; Organising Secretary to the Chester Diocesan Finance Association.
Dixon, Harding; Curate of Holy Trinity, Kilburn.
Douglas, H. C.; Chaplain of St. George's Cemetery, at Ealing.
Gedge, H. S.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Northampton.
Hennessy, George; Curate of West Hackney.
Jones, Thomas Simpson; Curate of All Saints', Stoke Newington.
Keeling, W.; Vicar of Malborough and St. Huish, Diocese of Exeter.
Kerry, Charles; Vicar of Maffin, Northumberland.
Lloyd, L. H.; Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Northampton.
Macdonogh, Telford; Curate of St. Saviour's, Poplar.
Murphy, J.; Chaplain to Seamen's Missions, Singapore Roadstead.
Ramsay A. Keith; Curate of St. Stephen's, Hammersmith.
Sothely, W. E. H.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Hoxton.
Stack, J. Maurice; Curate of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton.
Stretton, J. G. M.; Curate of St. Cyprian's, St. Marylebone.
Thomas, Thomas William; Curate of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
Ward, Horatio J.; Vicar of Morville-with-Aston Eyre.—*Guardian*.

The little village church of Stanley, Derbyshire, dedicated to St. Andrew, has been completely restored.

The Bishop of Worcester recently reopened Birtsmorton Church, which has been partly rebuilt and greatly restored, at a cost of upwards of £1000.

The ancient parish Church of St. Helen, at Stapleford, after undergoing thorough repair, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

The *Western Morning News* states that Mr. E. H. Burrows has been appointed her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the Western District, in succession to the Rev. E. P. Arnold.

The Rev. Rowley Hill, late of Sheffield, was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in York Minster yesterday week, the officiating Bishops being the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham, Chester, and Rochester.

The congregation of St. Pancras have presented the Bishop of Rochester a pair of handsome silver candelabra, with a silver salver, in recognition of their affection for him and their appreciation of his earnest and faithful labours during the seven years and a half he was Vicar of the parish.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to assign a district to the proposed new Church of St. Bartholomew's, Charlton, Dover. A sum of £3000 has been deposited with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a building guarantee. A contract has been entered into for the erection of a portion of the church, consisting of nave and chancel, for the sum of £1362.

Efforts are being made to restore a portion of the old abbey church at Bridlington, which was said to have been founded in 1106 by Walter de Gaunt, great nephew of William the Conqueror. Not a vestige of chancel or transepts is now visible, and the central and two western towers have disappeared. In Bridlington and its neighbourhood £12,500 has been raised.

The chancel of St. John's, Derby, has been enriched by two memorial windows from designs by Clutterbuck, of Stratford. One has been subscribed for by the congregation, in memory of the Vicar's wife, Mrs. Chancellor, who died twelve months ago. The subject is the raising of Lazarus. The other has been placed by the senior churchwarden, Mr. R. A. R. Jones, in memory of his wife, the subject being the Saviour speaking to Mary in the garden.

At a meeting held at Kells, in the county of Meath, yesterday week, at which Lord Plunket, the Bishop of Meath, presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury denied that he had endeavoured to pull down the old-established Church of Ireland. He did what he could to mitigate the blow that was falling on it. His Grace stated that it was an untrue representation that English Churchmen generally were not interested in the Church of Ireland, and observed that the Churches of England and Ireland had in past times benefited by free intercourse with each other, and he trusted that intercourse might exist in times to come.

The annual fête of the children attending the schools of St. Mary's, Lambeth, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, was held yesterday week in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. Mr. John Herniman, Head Master of the schools, had charge of the arrangements. There were about 1000 children on the grounds, and a variety of amusements was prepared for their entertainment. During the day the boys were put through a course of drilling, at which they acquitted themselves admirably. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of a large number of prizes by the Head Master, for whom the boys gave three hearty cheers.

The consecration of the Rev. Rowley Hill as Bishop of Sodor and Man took place yesterday week (St. Bartholomew's Day) in York Minster. The new Prelate was presented by the Bishops of Durham and Rochester. Morning prayer having been said at half-past eight, the Archbishop of York began the communion office as soon as the Bishops, Dean, and other clergy had taken their seats in the sacristy. The epistle was read by the Bishop of Chester, and the Gospel by the Bishop of Durham. Canon Hoare preached from Acts i. 8. The sermon was an attempt to prove that the power of the Holy Ghost, promised, in Acts i. 8, to the apostles, though still given to the Church, was one of testimony and witness only. After the sermon, the consecration proceeded in the usual form.

A stained window has been placed in the Church of St. James, Hindlip, Worcester, as a memorial to the late Lord Lyttelton, at the cost of Mr. Allsopp, M.P. It bears the inscription—"A tribute of admiration of his many noble qualities by Henry Allsopp, M.P.;" and the subjects have been specially selected with reference to his Lordship's public and philanthropic work. The top light represents "The Faithful Steward," in allusion to his Lordship's discharge of his duties as Lord Lieutenant of the county. Below are designs representing "The First Council of Jerusalem," intended to recall his Lordship's interest in Convocation; "The Building of a New School of the Prophets," suggestive of his work in the cause of education; and "The Departure of St. Paul from Tyre," commemorative of the late Peer's visit to New Zealand to found the Canterbury settlement.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of the Bishops of Hereford and Ely and an immense congregation of clergy and laity, consecrated a new church at Armley, near Leeds, built partly on the site of an old one consecrated by Archbishop Sterne on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1674, and partly on a site given by Mr. W. Whiteley. Though the foundation-stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1872, by Mr. S. E. Wilson, who gave £5000, the new edifice is not yet complete, the

porches, western turrets, upper portion of the tower, and choir vestry being unfinished. The sanctuary is apsidal, and contains a beautiful reredos of alabaster marble and Caen stone, by Messrs. Earp, with paintings on tiles by Messrs. Powell, and, together with the handsome lectern, is the gift of Mrs. Batger; the font is given by Dr. Gott, the Vicar of Leeds; the holy table by the girls' Bible class. Messrs. Walker and Athron were the architects.

The Dean of Westminster preached in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon from the text, "And who is my neighbour?" He went through the parable of the Good Samaritan, and, after pointing out numerous positions at home and abroad in which Christian kindness might be rendered to others, said that the war now raging in the East suggested a lesson from this parable, that without arguing or discussing the merits or demerits of either of the belligerents, it was our Christian duty to do all that was in our power to diminish and to shorten the period of the sufferings engendered by a strife which was desolating one of the fairest territories in Europe. Again, there was the famine in India afflicting those who, though very far off, were our neighbours, for they were the subjects of that wonderful empire which was intrusted to us, when "by chance" we passed that way. Whoever, instead of passing by another way, turned and gave relief to the suffering was acting like the Good Samaritan, and like our Master, Christ.

The Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent, the Ven. Sir L. S. Stamer, in his primary charge, given on Tuesday, referred to the Burials Bill, and said that, after the success of Lord Harrowby's amendment, no settlement of the question was at all likely which did not go in the direction which that amendment indicated. A grievance had been admitted by the proposal of the bill to allow the burial of Dissenters without the Church service. He, for one, thought the concession a perfectly just one. He did not believe that opening the churchyards to Dissenters with their own services would lead to infidel and blasphemous displays at the grave-side. Nor did he see any logical connection between the admission of Dissenters to the churchyards and the disestablishment of the Church. There were strong arguments in favour of the one which did not apply to the other. If disestablishment was at hand, it would come, not from outsiders, but through internal divisions. The burials question could not remain unsettled much longer, and he entreated his brethren to lend their aid to its solution in a way of fair and reasonable concession, instead of attempting to delay what must inevitably come.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Edwin Roberts, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected to the temporary Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Alford.

The Rev. J. A. Kershaw, M.A., Head Master of Spalding Grammar School, has been elected by the Governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Chelmsford, Head Master, in succession to the Rev. J. Tanner, who has held the office for ten years, and resigns in consequence of failing health.

Mr. Joseph S. Cooper, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Master in the Grammar School of King James the First, Bishop Auckland.

The Rev. D. J. J. Barnard, M.A., Second Master of the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, has been elected Head Master of Kilnorth-Beauchamp Grammar School.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Richard Hingston as Consul for Dartmouth, Torbay, and Salcombe Bay, for the King of the Belgians.

The Prince of Wales having been invited by the Mayor of Nottingham to visit the town and open the Fine-Art Museum into which the Castle has been converted, has replied that, should circumstances permit, he will have pleasure in visiting a town of so much renown.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Manchester Aquarium was sold on Wednesday evening, by private contract, for the sum of £6950. The purchaser is Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, who, it is stated, proposes to carry on the institution as an aquarium and museum.

The "Harvest Home" of the Philanthropic Society was kept on Wednesday at the establishment, Redhill, in the presence of a number of visitors, and, the weather being fine, the day proved a very pleasant one. There are at present about 300 boys employed on the farm and in trades which supplement the labours connected with it.

At a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, it was resolved that General Grant should be presented with the freedom of the city on Friday. General Grant arrived in Edinburgh from London on Wednesday night, and was received at the station by the Lord Provost. The General and his family remained with his Lordship for some days.

Cheap trains for hop-pickers began running into Kent on Thursday, being continued during this week and next. Only the early kinds of hops are as yet ready to be gathered; but the London pickers seek to make sure of employment by being early on the scene, and already the tents erected in the Fair Meadow at Maidstone by the local sanitary authority have been used as shelter during the night by some hundreds of persons who had tramped from London. It is estimated that last year the number of hop-pickers who went down from London was at least 35,000.

The following notice has been issued by the Post Office:—The address of the sender of a telegram is not required for any purpose of signalling, and should be omitted in all cases where the addressee will be able to identify the sender without it. For reference, the address should be added at the bottom or on the back of the message form. In sending telegrams firms and public companies should adopt their briefest "style," and should avoid the use of stamps containing full name, title, and address. The prefixes "Mr." and "Messrs." and the affixes "Esq.," "Limited," &c., should be omitted, as far as possible, in the addresses of both senders and addressees. Brevity in these respects ensures swifter transmission without any attendant risk.

The annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was begun on Tuesday, in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow. Lord Hampton, the president, gave the opening address; and papers of considerable interest in connection with the building and launching of ships were read. Mr. Reed and Mr. D'A. Samuda both expressed opinions on these subjects. At Wednesday's meeting Mr. Ravenhill read a paper on "Our Commercial Marine Fleet," and recommended that engineers in the Royal Navy should spend twelve months on board an ocean-going steamer, in order to acquire the experience which could only be so gained. Mr. Reed, M.P., expressed his approval of the suggestion. Mr. Scott Russell read a paper on the boilers and engines of our future fleet, with the intention of showing that eight times the performance of the present steam-engine might, by adopting the plans he suggested, be achieved.

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"Free from any organic or inorganic impurity."—Professor J. A. WANKLYN, Public Analyst, County of Buckingham.

"Again, London is wretchedly supplied with potable water. The statistics on this point are decisive, but the citizens of the capital do not need the evidence of statistics. They have much more direct proof of the nature and extent of the evil. All the world knows that unless London water is carefully filtered it cannot be safely consumed. It contains an alarming amount of organic matter, and it is not only disagreeable to the taste, but undoubtedly spreads abroad disease and death."—Globe, Aug. 22, 1877.

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MAHOMET ALI PASHA.

The present Serdar, or Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies in Bulgaria, is a German by birth, Mahomet Ali Pasha, whose real name is Jules D  troit, his father being of French extraction. He was born at Magdeburg, in Prussia, in the year 1829. When he was fifteen years old, after having passed through the schools of his native town, his father, who was a musician with a very limited income, unable to provide for the further education of the boy, took him to Hamburg, where he obtained an engagement as sailor-boy upon a German merchant-ship. The captain being a cruel and brutal master, and the crew treating the boy equally ill, young D  troit resolved to avail himself of the first opportunity that should offer in order to escape. This occurred while the ship was at anchor in the Bosphorus. D  troit reached the European shore at Balta Liman, and soon found a generous patron and kind friend in the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, subsequently Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha. This was in 1847. Ali Pasha received the young German into his household. While in Ali Pasha's palace D  troit embraced Islamism and adopted his present name. In 1849 Ali Pasha placed him as a pupil in the Military College, in which pupils were taught, fed, and supported by the State. The masters were the most efficient that high salaries could attract, some French officers and some Prussian. Mahomet speaking both French and German fluently, and being a sharp and active lad, became a general favourite, and the masters did their best to help him on. In 1853 he passed the final examination with credit and obtained a lieutenancy. The prospect of speedy promotion was held out to him if he would remain at the school as an assistant-master, but he preferred active service, and had the good fortune to be attached to the staff of Omar Pasha, with the rank of Captain, in 1854. In that position he took part in the campaign on the Danube and the Crimean War, and had a good opportunity of observing what was going on and, at the same time, improving his mind; for there were distinguished officers of various nations—English, French, Italian, and Spanish—



THE SERDAR MAHOMET ALI PASHA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

at Omar Pasha's head-quarters, with whom Mahomet cultivated a friendly intercourse. He especially delighted in the company of the late General Prim and the French Colonel Dieu. Ali Pasha continued to afford Mahomet his friendly protection, and, in truth, was the means of his rising rapidly in his military career. He was appointed Major-General in the year 1868, when only thirty-nine years old, and became Mushir, or Field Marshal, in the early part of the present year.

General Strecker, whom Mahomet Ali Pasha has appointed his Chief of the Staff, is a very competent officer, who served formerly in the Prussian army, and entered the Turkish service as Military Instructor, having been recommended for the office by his Prussian superiors. Blum Pasha also served in the Prussian army, leaving it with the rank of Captain, when he took service with the Porte as Military Instructor. In the year 1870, although then a Pasha, he applied to the Prussian War Office for leave to re-enter the Prussian army, even with his former rank of Captain. But this request was refused; and it was intimated to him that it was not for the interest of Germany that officers who had taken service in the Turkish army should quit it. Blum Pasha is now Commandant of Varna, and ought to be well qualified for that charge, having been for several years Inspector-General of Ordnance in the fortresses. Mahomet Ali Pasha is not on a footing of great intimacy with his fellow-countrymen. It is even said that the former ship-boy, who had to endure so many indignities in his old vocation, feels that Prussian officers will scarcely look upon him as socially their equal, whatever his present military rank may be. He seems studiously to avoid as much as possible all intercourse with them. Strecker and Blum have remained Christians, while some say Mahomet Ali affects a Mussulman fanaticism which he does not feel, and that he has thus acquired an authority and respect to which otherwise he could not pretend. His wife belongs to an Osmanli family of high rank, and such ladies confer an honour on a man of inferior station whom they may marry. It is, in any case, a fact that Mahomet Ali



THE RUBENS FESTIVAL AT ANTWERP: INAUGURATION OF BUST AT THE MUSEUM.

Pasha is now received within the *clique* of the Stamboul Effendis, and treated by them as one of themselves. There can be little doubt that he owed his promotion more to the influence of Turkish personal friends than to the accident of his Prussian birth.

THE RUBENS FESTIVAL AT ANTWERP.

The ceremonial and festive celebration, at Antwerp, of the Rubens Tercentenary, which has been mentioned in two past weekly Numbers of this Journal, was successfully accomplished. The grandest show was on Monday week—that of the street procession, called “The Ommegang,” which annually takes place at the “Kermesse,” or municipal, religious, and popular yearly festival of Antwerp. It was combined, on this particular occasion, with an allegorical pageant, which had been prepared by a local committee, to illustrate the historical and artistic glories of that city. There was a savage-looking horde of wild horsemen, attired in the skins of beasts, who escorted a car in which sat two gigantic figures of pasteboard, male and female, to represent the rude antiquity of Belgium and Batavia in prehistoric times. Then came a huge sea-monster, as big as a whale, surrounded by a herd of dolphins, each bestridden by a saucy imp, emblematic of the maritime situation of the country. An old-fashioned ship, manned by sailors in the dress of the middle ages, and followed by two galleys with a number of men labouring at the oar, signified that the skill of Flemish mariners was renowned all over the world. The commercial and municipal Guilds, wearing their doublets, frills, plumed beavers, and swords, and guarded by halberdiers and crossbowmen, were next in array; the Burgomaster, and the Echevins or Aldermen, in their worshipful robes of office, bore the most conspicuous part. Several trades connected with the progress of letters and the fine arts, such as the printers, engravers, and musical instrument-makers, with an organ and a band of musicians, appeared in this procession. They led on the second part of it, belonging more specially to the Rubens Festival. This displayed first the triumph of the “Chamber of Rhetoric,” with its various standards of the Olive-branch, the Violet, and the Marigold, emblematic of the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. The printing press of Plantin and Moretus, which refers to a noted incident of Antwerp literary history, was borne along with due honours. It was succeeded by trophies of the artistic glories of Flanders, the banner of St. Luke, and that of every famous artist of the country; and then came the triumphal car of Rubens. In this car was placed the bust of Rubens, with a copy of his great picture “The Descent from the Cross.” Garlands of laurel were held forth to the bust, as in token of homage, by personages supposed to represent the chiefs of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools of painting, while other actors, seated beside the bust, seemed to personify his Flemish teachers, and there were figures of Genius and Fame placing a crown on the head of the great man of Antwerp.

Our illustration shows the scene at the Antwerp Museum, when they presented and unveiled the bust of Rubens. The municipal and academical authorities had arranged that they would proceed to the cathedral to hear a Te Deum in honour of the anniversary of Rubens, and that they would march to the Church of St. Jacques, where he was buried, to make a solemn visit to his tomb. The cortège met early in the forenoon in the Place Verte. It was preceded by a detachment of Pompeurs and the bands of the Garde Civique. Then followed the Governor of Antwerp, the Burgomaster, and delegates of the Government, and the Echevins and Communal Council, all in official costumes. Next came the council of the Antwerp Academy, and four of their youngest pupils carrying a *brancard* covered with a white gold-fringed sheet crowns of gold and bronze. The delegates of the French Academy, in their academical robes, and headed by a mace-bearer, formed another link in the long cortège. Then followed the delegates from foreign countries—French, German, English, and Scandinavian, and the artists of Antwerp. The procession closed with various members of the administrative and judicial bodies and the officers of the Garde Civique, who pretty much resemble our own volunteers. The bust, which is from the chisel of M. Pecher, when uncovered was highly praised, and will form a fine ornament to the entrance-hall of the gallery of ancient pictures. The inauguration ceremony did not last long, but speeches were made by MM. de Wael, de Laborde, the secretary of the institute, and M. Charles Blanc.

The other proceedings of the Rubens Festival, with a torchlight procession, a regatta on the Scheldt, and music and fireworks, have been highly attractive to the multitude.

THE INFLEXIBLE COMMITTEE.

Instructions have been sent by the Admiralty to the Committee appointed to inquire into the stability, &c., of H.M.S. Inflexible. They are contained in a letter to Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., informing him of his appointment as president of the Committee, which is composed of Dr. J. Woolley, Mr. G. W. Rendel, C.E., and Mr. W. Froude, F.R.S. The letters of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., to the Director of Naval Construction of April 11 and May 16, 1877, and his letters of May 18 to the Controller of the Navy, and of June 9 to the Secretary of the Admiralty, are referred to the Committee, and all the drawings and official papers in connection with the design of the ship would also be furnished to them.

The Admiralty desire the Committee to report their opinion on the following points:—(1) As to the possibility or probability of the occurrence of the contingencies contemplated by Mr. Reed as being likely to happen very early in an engagement—namely, the complete penetration and water-logging of the unprotected ends of the ship, and the blowing out of the whole of the stores and cork by the action of shell fire. (2) As to whether there would be any risk of the ship capsizing if she were placed under the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph. Supposing that the water ballast, for which provision has been made, were admitted into the double bottom of the armoured citadel; or whether she would retain a sufficient amount of stability to enable such temporary repairs to be executed as would enable her to reach a port. (3) Whether, all points considered, the ship is, so far as can be ascertained from the design and calculations, a safe seagoing vessel, and whether, when the amount of damage to which her unprotected ends would be exposed in action is borne in mind, sufficient provision has been made to ensure, in all human probability, her safety under such conditions.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Briggs, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of new day and Sunday schools at Blackburn, which will be erected at a cost of £4000. Mr. Briggs remarked that education is no longer the monopoly of the few at the expense of the many. Grammar schools have been remodelled so as to supersede sectarian bigotry and abolish sinecures. Facilities and opportunities for acquiring education are within the reach of all, and there is no excuse for persons being unable to write their names on being married.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, the field-day which had been arranged some time since came off at Wimbledon last Saturday. The 49th Middlesex (Post Office) paraded in the quadrangle of Somerset House at three o'clock under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Major Porter and other officers, and, headed by the band, marched to Waterloo station, where it was joined by the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and Docks). Both regiments were then conveyed by a special train to Wimbledon, where the new attack formation was carried out under Colonel Du Plat Taylor.

We give some particulars of the principal prize-meetings which were held last week.

The annual meeting of the 2nd City of London finished on Wednesday week. The Merchant Taylors' Challenge Cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Millard, the Salters' Challenge Cup by Sergeant Brown, the Jones's Challenge Cup by Private Reeves, and the Rivington Challenge Cup by Captain Hardy. The Regimental Challenge Cup was taken by B company. In the chief series of prizes the winners were:—Corporal White, Colour-Sergeant Harris, Colour-Sergeant Rayner, H. Houghton, Private Reeves, Colour-Sergeant Millard, Lance-Sergeant Lymes, Private T. Horley, Sergeant Hall, Staff-Sergeant Long, and Private Biscoe.

At the prize-meeting of the 11th Surrey the chief winners were:—The Ladies of Merton Challenge Cup, Private H. Downes. The Challenge Prize of the Ladies of Wimbledon, Bugler J. Marlow. The Peek Challenge Cup, Private G. Marlow. The Roehampton Challenge Prize, Private G. Shrimpton. Aggregate Prizes—Private H. Downes, Bugler J. Marlow, and Private G. Marlow. In other series the highest scorers were Messrs. H. Downes, Shrimpton, Oaks, Harmer, C. Pain, Chappell, Osborne, Rolt, Gillham, and Penner.

The prize-meeting of the 19th Surrey was also concluded. The principal winners were:—Competition No. 1—£7, Private Foster; £5 each, Pioneer Nicholson, Sergeant Hattersley, and Lieutenant Richards; £4 4s. each, Colour-Sergeant Sexby and Corporal Collis; £3 3s. each, Sergeant Redford and Sergeant Fruen; £2 2s. each, Sergeant Hood, Sergeant-Major Laverock, and Sergeant Hearden. Challenge Cups—First, Private Foster; second, Sergeant Richards. A match, Married v. Single, was won by the Married by 46 points. Competition No. 2, for members who had never won a prize:—First, Private H. Clifford, £1 10s. Competition No. 3—£5 5s. each, Colour-Sergeant Russell, Private Hall, and Sergeant Garland. The Battalion Monthly Challenge Cups were won by Sergeant Hattersley and Sergeant Fruen.

A match was fired at Rainham for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, between the K (Bank of England) company Civil Service and the H company London Rifle Brigade (the holders), which resulted in a victory for the latter by fifty-nine points, the aggregate scores being—London Rifle Brigade, 414; Civil Service Rifles, 355.

The annual competition of the members of the City of Oxford took place on Thursday and Friday. There were twelve aggregate prizes shot for. The first prize, £10, was won by Private T. Houghton; and the second, £6, by Private Elliott.

The annual prize-meeting of the Berks Volunteers was held at the Reading butts. The regimental prizes, shot at Queen's ranges, were decided as follows:—County Challenge Cup, with £20, and N.R.A. bronze medal, Private Deacon; £15, Private Bedford; £12, Private Gilkes; £10, Private Eagle; £9, Corporal Burling; £8, Corporal Witherington; £7, Private Badcock; £6, Private Warwick; £5, Private G. W. Hicks; £4, Private T. Turner; £3, Colour-Sergeant Hunton; £2, Private Wye; £1, Sergeant Portsmouth. Princess Christian's prize (cup and £5 5s.) fell to Sergeant Moore; the second prize (£3 3s.) was won by Captain Brooks. The skirmishing competition resulted in some good scoring, the winners of the prizes being Sergeant Soper (£10 10s.), Private J. Wye (£5 5s.). A prize of £5 5s. for a military breech-loading competition fell to Private Gilkes.

On Friday and Saturday the Border Rifle Association held their sixteenth annual gathering on Bawden Moor, Melrose, when prizes to the value of £420 were fired for. The bronze medals of the National Rifle Association (entitling the owners to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon next year) for Roxburgh and Selkirk were won respectively by Private W. Veitch, 1st Roxburgh, and Sergeant G. Rankine, 1st Selkirk. The next highest scorer was Lieutenant Pott, of the Border Mounted Rifles, who, it will be remembered, led the squad of that corps in the Loyd-Lindsay competition at Wimbledon, having previously gained the distinction of the “sixty” badge, and afterwards obtained ninth place for the second stage of the Queen's Prize.

SATELLITES OF MARS.

Mr. R. A. Proctor writes to the *Times* expressing his surprise that so little attention has been as yet publicly drawn to the discovery just made, that Mars has two satellites. “This discovery (he says) has been made with the great Washington refractor by Professor Asaph Hall, who has recently made many valuable observations on that exceedingly difficult object, Hyperion, Saturn's seventh satellite (eighth and last in order of discovery). It might be worth while, by-the-way, with so powerful a telescope as this, to look for other Saturnian moons in the space between the orbits of Titan and Japetus, or even for small satellites of these satellites. Mars can no longer be called, as by the Poet Laureate, ‘Moonless Mars,’ though his moon's must be very little ones; for Jupiter's least, though so much more remote, and no larger than our own moon, is among the easiest of telescopic objects, and can even be seen in a good opera-glass. From the brief telegram sent to Leverrier from Washington, it would seem that the period of the two moons are about thirty hours and about fifteen hours; their distances about 13,800 and 8600 miles respectively from Mars's centre. I deduce these values from the statement that on Aug. 18 (11 Washington time) the outer attained its westerly elongation, distance 80 min., and that the distance of the inner is 50 min.; period of outer 30 hours, whence distance of inner follows by Kepler's third law. From the period and distance of the outer satellite, the mass of Mars would appear to be only 94-thousandths of the earth's mass, instead of 118-thousandths, as heretofore estimated. The apparent diurnal motion of the outer satellite, as seen by Martians, must be from east to west, and very slow, the planet itself rotating in 24 hours 37 min. 22·7 sec. The inner satellite presents the unique peculiarity of gaining by its rotational motion on the planet's rotational motion, thus rising in the west and setting in the east. Moreover, it moves faster, in appearance, this way than the other moon moves in the usual way.”

An additional scheme in connection with the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund, which was formed some time ago out of the balances remaining from the Fund for the Relief of Distress in the Manufacturing Districts and the Cotton Districts Relief Fund, has been approved and issued by the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The following telegram has been received at the India Office from the Governor of Bombay, dated Guneshkhind, Aug. 27, 1877:—

Since my telegram of the 17th there has been good rain in the eastern part of Kattywar, in districts of Surat, Khandeish, and part of Nasik, also showers in parts of Poona, and Sholapore; light rain only in Concan; and one rainstorm in Dharwar. All this constitutes clear improvement in situation in Bombay Presidency; but monsoon still irregular, and distress considerable. Crops far from secure, but may yet be mainly saved if more rain comes.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the weather and crop reports continue gloomy. The general remarks for the week ended Aug. 23 are to the following effect:—

From Madras it is reported that there has been good rain in Malabar, the Nilgherries, Kistna, and part of Chingleput; that the rain has been insufficient in Vizagapatam; and that it has been slight elsewhere, although general.

As to Bombay, it is stated that there has been no sufficient fall anywhere, except in Canara. The need is urgent in the Northern Deccan, Kattywar, Gujerat, Khandeish, Narsick, and Konkan.

Great anxiety is caused by the extreme lowness of the river in Scinde. In the Central Provinces there has been little rain, except in Sumbulpore and Raipore. The break in the weather is injurious to the rice crops, but they will be saved if rain falls within ten days. In Berar and Central India no rain is reported to have fallen.

In Rajpootana there have been only slight showers. In Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwar the condition of the crops is critical, and there is a general want of fodder and pasture.

As regards Bengal, the general prospects are good, but more rain is wanted for transplantation in parts of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore. In Assam the prospects are favourable.

With regard to the North-West Provinces and Oude, there have been good showers in Fyzabad, and slight rain in the Eastern districts, and also in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly; but the Western districts are suffering severely from drought.

In the Punjab the prospects are bad. Rain is reported to have fallen in Umballa, Rawul Pindie, and parts of Lahore.

Mr. Hope, who has occupied the post of Famine Secretary since the end of last year, has resigned. Rumour attributes this to serious differences with the Viceroy regarding the proper method of dealing with the crisis. Mr. Bernard, who was Sir G. Campbell's and Sir R. Temple's Famine Secretary in Bengal, succeeds Mr. Hope, and accompanies the Viceroy on his visit to the affected districts.

Lord Lytton, on his journey from Simla, has had a long interview with the Maharajah of Jeypore at Poona, when measures were concerted in view of a possible scarcity in Rajpootana. The Government is said to be making plans for the Native States to work up in order to meet the crisis.

The Political Agent in Kattywar has held a meeting of representatives of the various States of that Province to consider the situation. All of them promised help by remitting the duties on food supplies and encouraging importation. The general opinion seemed to be that there was about six months' stock of food in the Province.

The Viceroy was to have held a conference yesterday at Poona with Sir R. Temple and the Bombay Railway authorities to consider the question of reducing the grain block on the railway. Bombay can now send 1100 tons daily to Madras, but the Madras Railway can carry on only 800. Arrangements are being made to lend the Madras Railway engines and waggons from other lines. The Great Indian Peninsula Company has ordered sixty new engines from England to enable it to meet the increased traffic.

The Viceroy was to leave Poona last night. Instead of going direct to Mysore, as at first arranged, he will now proceed in the first instance to Bellary, where he will arrive to-morrow, and thence he will go to Madras on Wednesday. After some days' stay at Madras he will go to Bangalore.

Private trade appears to be active in importing food into the distressed districts, and the Government will interfere with it as little as possible.

The Madras famine must last till January, and a failure of the October rains may prolong it till next August. In view of this and of the probable scarcity in Gujerat, the North-West Provinces, and Rajpootana, the Government is determined to exercise the utmost care in expenditure. The Madras famine alone has already cost eight millions sterling, and is costing half a million per month. The next Budget will certainly show a deficit, which will probably necessitate a large amount of fresh taxation.

Yesterday week a meeting was held at the residence of the Chief Justice of Bengal to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting and opening subscriptions to relieve the distress in Madras. Nothing, however, was done, as the Chief Justice had received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor to the effect that the Supreme Government did not wish any appeal to be made to private charity at present. It was itself determined to avert death by famine so far as the resources of the whole Empire would enable it to do so. The importation of grain would be left to private trade, which the Government believed would do the work better than the Government could; but the Government would reinforce the railways and arrange for tramways where cart power failed. It would give subsistence and relief wages, graduated according to the prevailing prices, and it hoped to construct great and permanent works by means of relief labour. It would buy grain locally, and give gratuitous support in various forms to the helpless poor, and it deprecated appeals to private charity, as having a tendency to interfere with public organisation and to increase the panic.

The Government has, of course, the warmest sympathy of the public in the heavy task it has undertaken. At the same time, the general feeling here is one of regret that it should have been seen fit to decline charitable aid which the public is ready to give. It is difficult to see how that aid would interfere with the Government plans. I cannot but think it a mistake on the part of the Viceroy thus to throw cold water on the first attempt to open a subscription here; and I believe this is almost the universal opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received a telegram sent last Saturday evening from a correspondent in the famine districts in Bombay, as follows:—

Of the official return of 500,000 deaths in Madras since Jan. 1, 200,000 are due to ordinary mortality, 300,000 to accelerated death-rate from the famine. The doctors report the people in the Bombay famine districts to be in good condition on the original subsistence wages. The Madras doctor reports the insufficiency of the wages in Madras even at the enhanced rates. The supervision in Madras is here believed to be bad, as there are now 2,250,000 on gratuitous relief in that Presidency. This is supposed to indicate a necessity for establishing the relief works in Madras under proper supervision by the Public Works Department. At the present rate, the famine expenditure will amount before the end of the financial year to two thirds of the cost of the mutiny in 1857. Madras has spent up to date at the ratio of four fifths of this outlay, as compared to one fifth expended by Bombay. At these rates the famine will have cost fourteen millions sterling before the close of the financial year, and will necessitate heavy additional taxation, with the probable reimposition of the income tax.

By telegram from Bombay, dated Aug. 28, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that rain has fallen in Kandeish, the Deccan, Guzerat, and Kattywar, and the general prospects are considered more encouraging.

Scarcity, says a Calcutta telegram of Tuesday's date, is expected in Rajpootana, in the North-West of the Punjab, and in Scinde.

It has been estimated that half a million persons died in the Madras districts between December and July, and that a million and a half are receiving relief.

The Corporation of Glasgow have agreed to fit up thirteen electric clocks, in order to remove a grievance regarding the disparity of time indicated by the public clocks. It is to be hoped that other large towns will not be slow to follow this commendable plan.

The Rev. Canon Cholmondeley, of Chester, after laying the foundation-stone of St. George's Roman Catholic School Chapel, Claypit-street, at Whitchurch, Salop, on Tuesday, gave a long address on education and other topics bearing on the Church. About £50 was laid on the stone. There was afterwards a luncheon at the Victoria Hotel.

The freedom of the city of Cork was presented last Saturday, on board the Cunard steamer Bothnia, in Cork harbour, to Chief Justice Shea, of the Marie Court, New York. The presentation took place in the presence of the Mayor; the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork; Mr. Murphy, M.P., and some members of the Corporation. Chief Justice Shea is a Cork man.

Mr. John Sinclair, of New York, laid the foundation-stone of Townsend-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on Saturday last. The Rev. George Bellis, Moderator of the General Assembly, presided; and there was a large assemblage. The new church and schools will cost about £10,000. The schools have been erected, and congregations will worship in them until the completion of the church.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was somewhat tantalising to read in the *Times* report of the meeting of the British Archaeological Association that Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in closing his speech, "dwelt upon the fact of his having, when a youth, known and visited the house where the good 'Ladies of Llangollen' used to live." It was more tantalising to be told that, on the day following the delivery of Sir Watkin's speech, the President and officers of the Association, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to Plas Newydd, formerly the residence of the "Ladies of Llangollen" aforesaid, and were met by Lieutenant-General Yorke, the present proprietor of the interesting residence, lately and with great taste put into thorough order and repair. Why did not the *Times* reporter tell us who the good "Ladies of Llangollen" were, and what they had to do (besides being old and good) with British archaeology?

One cannot know everything; and several very erudite friends whom I have consulted with regard to these excellent ladies have either confessed entire ignorance on the matter or have returned me an evasive answer. I asked a sweet niece of mine, who has just finished a polite education, and is full of Darwin and Herbert Spencer. She shook her head; blushed and murmured that there was no information to be found in Collins or Dr. Brewer with reference to the Llangollen ladies. I asked my (and all the world's) old acquaintance, the "merest schoolboy," and in reply he preferred to me a perfectly irrelevant request for the sum of five shillings. Declining to "tip" him, I turned up Chambers's "Book of Days," but could find nothing that was Llangollesque-ladylike in that generally inexhaustible repository of out-of-the-way knowledge. Who were the good "Ladies of Llangollen?"

Stop: I have a dim memory of having seen, many years ago, in a print-shop window in Wardour-street, a lithograph representing two little old ladies attired in riding-habits. In the background of the picture there were two white ponies and a mountainous landscape. There comes over me, also, a hazy remembrance of a chapter in Miss Martineau's History of England, in which she traces the biography of two ladies of noble birth who lived a hermit life in the Principality early in the present century. Were these the Ladies of Llangollen?

"Cut it short!" is about one of the rudest and most inelegant admonitions which one person can address to another; but such is the gist of the counsel which the Right Hon. the Postmaster-General has been impelled to give to the senders of telegrams. "Be as short as you can," says Lord John Manners. Don't add your address to your name at the top of the telegram if the person to whom you are writing knows where you live. Don't call people "Mr." or "Messrs.," and omit the affix "Esq." Ay, my Lord; but would it not be disrespectful if I telegraphed to you simply as "Manners"? And if I am in correspondence with a family consisting of Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, four young Mr.'s and six young Misses Smith, with their paternal grandfather and grandmother into the bargain, may I not be permitted to discriminate in wording my telegrams?

Was it not Bishop Blomfield, ripest of Greek scholars and mildest of London diocesans, who defined the duties of an Archdeacon as consisting in "the performance of archidiaconal functions." The commanding officer of a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in training at Uxbridge seems to have had Bishop Blomfield's definition in his eye when, in issuing an order intended to repress some tendencies to "fancy dressing" among his gallant troopers, he sententiously remarks that "the only use of uniform is to procure uniformity." There is nothing like the terse and comprehensive enunciation of an abstract principle; and there are a great many people, both lay and clerical, addicted to "fancy dressing" who might profitably lay to heart the sage dictum of the commanding officer of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry.

A correspondent of the *World* tells a story of how, during the Crimean War, a certain well-known Yorkshire Baronet, who had lost his way between Balacava and Kamiesch, met a Zouave, and inquired of him, in French, the road. The "Zou-Zou" replied in excellent English; and, as the Baronet expressed his surprise, he added, "There is nothing wonderful about it, Sir X.; I was at Eton with you." The Baronet would have conferred further with his quondam schoolmate, but the "Zou-Zou" shook his head sadly, and went on his way.

This anecdote is *ben trovato*; but, at the same time, it is necessary to point out that in 1855-6 it was no more probable that a born Englishman should be found in the ranks of the French Zouaves than that a born Spaniard should be admitted into the ranks of one of our Highland regiments. I have, indeed, the honour of the acquaintance of a gentleman of English extraction who in 1870 was thought eligible to serve in the Zouaves. This was M. Robert Mitchell, some time of the *Constitutionnel*, who, with his friend, M. Paul de Cassagnac, carried a musket for some few weeks at Metz and elsewhere. But M. Robert Mitchell, notwithstanding his British paternity, was born in France, is a French subject, and speaks very little English. The soldier whom "Sir X." met in the Crimea belonged, in all probability, to the French Foreign Legion, a corps raised in 1832 for service in Algeria, and which subsequently did very good service in the Chersonese. A son of Thomas Moore, the poet, served at one time in the *Légion Etrangère*, the ranks of which comprised warriors of all nationalities, among which the country of Bohemia was predominant. The Zouaves, on the other hand, formed (and still form) a portion of the regular army; and ere a man could be enrolled therein it would be necessary for him to be a Frenchman, and to produce his "papers" from his birth-time upwards.

The tailors of Germany have been holding a congress at Berlin; and the outcome of their deliberations has been, I understand, to the effect that all foreign fashions should be discarded, and that a "German fashion" in wearing apparel should be introduced. The last congress of tailors that I have read of was held in Lisbon so long ago as the year 1699. Catherine of Braganza, widow of Charles II. of England, returning to her own country after an absence of nearly forty years, brought with her a number of English ladies who, like her Majesty herself, were dressed in the Anglo-French mode. These fashions mightily pleased the Queen of Portugal and her ladies; and the King Don Pedro was petitioned to allow the introduction of Western fashions at the Portuguese Court. His Majesty reluctantly acceded to the request, and a number of "women's tailors" (the confection of ladies' dresses being then in masculine hands) were sent for out of England and France to confer with the Lusitanian *sartors*. But the man-milliners quarrelled among themselves; the Portuguese clergy opposed the projected innovations; and the Congress ended in inimical brandishing of scissors and snappings of thimble-tipped fingers. It was the second time in her life that poor Doña Caterina had got into trouble about tailoring. When she first came among us

she had tried to introduce Portuguese fashions in England, and the result was a series of popular riots.

According to the *Academy*, Mr. Evelyn Jerrold is busy on an extended study of the life and works of Honoré de Balzac, which is to be published at the end of this year or the beginning of 1878. Mr. Jerrold intends that his work should constitute the first connected chronicle of Balzac's life and the most complete revelation of the *Comédie Humaine*. The undertaking seems to be one of great magnitude; but, thoroughly worked out, would be a valuable boon to contemporary literature. Very little is known about Honoré de Balzac in this country. A few enthusiastic students treasure, as the apple of their eye, all that the great Thinker has written; but the vast majority are inclined to class the author of the "Peau de Chagrin" with Eugène Sue, and even with Paul de Kock.

I am obliged to *Punch* of this week and to the correspondents of more than one daily newspaper for re-echoing the suggestion made some weeks since in this column to the effect that the courtyard of the British Museum would be the most appropriate site for the erection of the monolith from Alexandria. But "Parliament Square," or "St. Stephen's Green," must, I fear, carry the day. I have conversed with some eminent engineers on the subject, and they tell me that the pavement of west-central London is, as a rule, so abominably bad, and is undermined by so much sewer, gas, water, and telegraph-wire pipeage that the traction of this vast mass of stone uphill from the shore of the Thames into Bloomsbury would be surely attended by very great danger. I went to see the "dummy" model in Parliament Square one evening, recently. One effect it certainly produces. It completely "kills" the tower of St. Margaret's, and virtually blots that venerable edifice from the view. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The festival to take place next week will be the 154th meeting of the three choirs of that city, of Hereford, and Worcester. The origin and antecedents of these festivals have been so frequently detailed, and are now so familiar, that slight reference thereto is necessary. At first consisting of friendly meetings of the choristers, in triennial alternation at each of the three cathedrals, the proceedings were limited to the performance of Church services and anthems, in amicable rivalry. They very soon, however, took a wider scope, and assumed a distinct purpose of benevolence and charity. Oratorios were performed, with the aid of an orchestra and eminent singers from London; sermons were preached and collections made in aid of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses—a very large amount of relief having been thus diffused, and special opportunities afforded to provincial audiences for hearing such performances as otherwise are not obtainable out of the metropolis.

By a certain party among the clergy, and some powerful supporters, efforts have for many years been made to suppress these performances in their extended aspect, and to restore them to their primitive form. These endeavours at last succeeded, in the case of the festival due at Worcester in 1875, when the performances consisted merely of cathedral music by choristers, with organ accompaniment. There are, however, already signs of a reaction, by which probably the Worcester Festival of next year will resume the importance which has long been given to each of the yearly meetings there, as at the other two associated cathedral cities.

To return, however, to the Gloucester Festival of next week. The arrangements are on a scale of similar extent and efficiency to those of past occasions. The Duke of Beaufort is president of the festival; the Lord Lieutenants of the three counties and the Bishops of the three dioceses being the vice-presidents. A very long list of stewards offers a sure guarantee, in the improbable event of the expenses exceeding the amount realised by tickets. And here it must be stated that no money is taken at the doors for admission, which can only be obtained by vouchers previously purchased. Whatever loss is incurred by the festival performances is shared by the stewards, the number of which has been gradually increased, in consequence of large deficits having resulted on some (long past) occasions. In recent years opposite results have sometimes been obtained; in some cases a considerable surplus. The benefits sought to be realised for the widows and orphans are exclusively derived from the collections made at the doors of the cathedral after the early services of each festival day and at the close of the morning performances therein, besides many donations made during and immediately after the festival week.

The solo singers announced are Mdle. Albani, Madame Sophie Löwe, Misses Adela Vernon, and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Mdle. Titien's had been engaged both for the Gloucester and the Leeds Festival, but, as already stated, the continuance of her severe illness renders her appearance impossible at either.

The orchestra will be on a very full scale. M. Sainton is principal first violin and soloist, Mr. J. T. Willy is at the head of the second violins, Mr. R. Blagrove is principal viola, Mr. E. Howell principal violoncello, and Mr. A. C. White principal contra-basso. Mr. Radcliff is the first of four flutes, Mr. G. Horton being the principal of the same number of oboes. Mr. Lazarus is first clarinet and Mr. Hutchins first bassoon. Four horns are headed by Mr. C. Harper, and two trumpets by Mr. T. Harper. Three trombones, contra fagotto, harp, ophicleide, and drums completing the band.

According to precedent, the cathedral organist of the city in which the festival is held is, ex officio, conductor of the performances. This year it will be Mr. C. H. Lloyd, who succeeded the late Dr. Wesley. Another death, of more recent date, in association with these meetings, was that of Mr. G. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral. This gentleman was, as heretofore, to have presided at the organ at next week's festival, and had been so announced in the programmes, but his sudden death—as lately recorded by us—has caused the substitution of Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, who would otherwise have been (as heretofore) pianoforte accompanist. This latter office is now divided between Mr. S. G. Hayward and Mr. C. H. Lloyd.

The festival will be inaugurated, as usual, on Tuesday morning, by a service in the cathedral, the musical portion of which will be sustained by the associated choirs; the sermon, with special reference to the occasion, to be preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, early morning services being also arranged for the other days of the festival. At a quarter to two o'clock on Tuesday "Elijah" will be given in the cathedral. The other day performances will begin at half-past eleven. On Wednesday they will consist of Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music and Beethoven's "Engedi" ("The Mount of Olives"); on Thursday Brahms's German Requiem will be given, preceded by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam" and a "Kyrie Eleison" by Mr. B. Luard Selby; and followed by Gounod's air "There is a green hill," Dr. Wesley's anthem "The Wilderness," and Mendelssohn's

"Hymn of Praise." On Friday "The Messiah"—the usual Festival climax—will be performed.

On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and a selection from Haydn's "Creation" will be given in the cathedral, where a supplemental evening service will take place on Friday evening.

Tuesday evening will be appropriated to a miscellaneous concert in the Shirehall, the principal features in the programme being a selection from Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," Mendelssohn's violin concerto performed by M. Sainton, Beethoven's C minor symphony, and a concert overture composed by Mr. Montague Smith. The second and last miscellaneous concert on Thursday evening will include performances of Gade's cantata, "The Crusaders;" a festival overture, composed for the occasion by Mr. C. V. Stanford; and Weber's "Concert-Stück," with Miss Agnes Zimmermann as pianist.

The series of performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace by the Rose Hersee Opera Company closed on Saturday afternoon, when "Dinorah" was given. Madame Rose Hersee, as the heroine, sang with much effect, particularly in the "Shadow song;" in which, as in several other instances, she was much applauded. Misses Villiers and Florence St. John were efficient representatives of the two Goatherds, as were Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Temple, respectively, of Corentin and Hoel; the small part of the Hunter having been filled by Mr. Marler. The fine playing of the band was a special feature in the performance, which was ably conducted by Mr. Sidney Naylor.

A series of performances of operas, operettas, and musical plays is to be begun at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, conducted by Mr. Isidore di Solla.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are still running a prosperous career. Madame Rose Hersee has recently appeared there with marked success, and the refined violin-playing of Mdle. Pommerel continues to be one of the prominent attractions. Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night, and yesterday (Friday) was to be a ballad night.

A series of musical performances, entitled "Liebhart's Grand Concerts," began at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday evening, when a very large attendance gave signs of a successful issue to the scheme. The hall has been elaborately decorated with plants and flowers, affording an agreeable relief and variety that are peculiarly welcome in so large a space. Madame Liebhart was one of the vocalists, and sang with great effect in Wallace's "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," and a new ballad by Mr. G. B. Allen, "Far from home." Madame Anna Bishop made her reappearance after a long absence from England, and sang "Let the bright seraphim" (with Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato) and Bishop's ballad, "Home, sweet home." Madame Antoinette Sterling was encored in two songs—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and "Caller Herrin." Other effective vocal performances were contributed by Miss Frances Brooke, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Maybrick; and Signor Tito Mattei executed, with much brilliancy, his pianoforte piece (with orchestral accompaniment), "Preludio et tempo di Valzer." Jullien's British Army Quadrille, rearranged, formed an item of the programme. This was given by the orchestra, and four supplementary bands, who introduced foreign national airs. A very full orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. Pollitzer as principal first violin; and this is occasionally reinforced by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Godfrey. Yesterday (Friday) was to be a Benedict night; and for to-day (Saturday) a harvest-festival performance of "The Messiah" is announced. These concerts are under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury.

The Leeds Festival (which will open on Sept. 19) promises to be a great success, the applications for tickets being very numerous. The chorus-singing is expected to be unusually fine, many rehearsals having been held, some at Leeds and some at Bradford. Mdle. Albani is to be the principal vocalist; and the new works to be produced (as we have already stated) are Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "Joseph," and Mr. Walter Austin's dramatic cantata, "The Fire King." Of the detailed arrangements for this great music meeting we shall speak hereafter.

According to our contemporary the *Choir* Mr. C. E. Tinney is the successor to Mr. Thurley Beale, who has resigned his post of Vicar Choral at St. Paul's Cathedral.

THEATRES.

The principal change in the programme of the week is simply the transference of the revival of Mr. Boucicault's drama "After Dark" from the Princess's to the Adelphi. Mr. Emery now takes the part of Old Tom, and Miss Edith Stuart that of his daughter Eliza. The scene of the music-hall is retained, and Mr. Mackney is engaged for its chief illustration.

The business of the week has undergone no alteration. The Haymarket prospers with "The Garden Party" and Mr. G. F. Rowe's comedy of "Brass." The Gaiety continues to be satisfied with Byron's "Weak Woman" and the "Bohemian Gyrl." The Globe is successful with "The Husband's Secret," "Stolen Kisses," and "The Lion's Tail." "Our Boys" is still being played at the Vaudeville. At the Crystal Palace "The School for Scandal" maintains its place. The Criterion perseveres with "The Porter's Knot" and "The Pink Dominoes." The Alhambra rejoices in its new grand ballet, "Yolande." At the National Standard "Clancarty" has been performed, and "The Flying Scud" at the Grecian.

The Lyceum reopened on Wednesday for a brief season with a new drama, founded on Mr. Wilkie Collins's novel, "The Dead Secret," in which Miss Bateman proposes to occupy the time until the commencement of her provincial engagements.

A new drama by Mr. F. O. Burnand will signalise the reopening of the Strand for the winter season in September.

Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., has directed a memorandum to be prepared and circulated explaining fully the manner in which out-door relief should, in his opinion, be administered in order to diminish pauperism, and promote thrifty and saving habits among the working classes of the community.

A conference of delegates representing town councils and other bodies in Kent was held at Maidstone yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., to discuss the question of the proposed amalgamation of the South Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways. A committee was appointed to watch any bill for the fusion of the companies that may be introduced into Parliament.

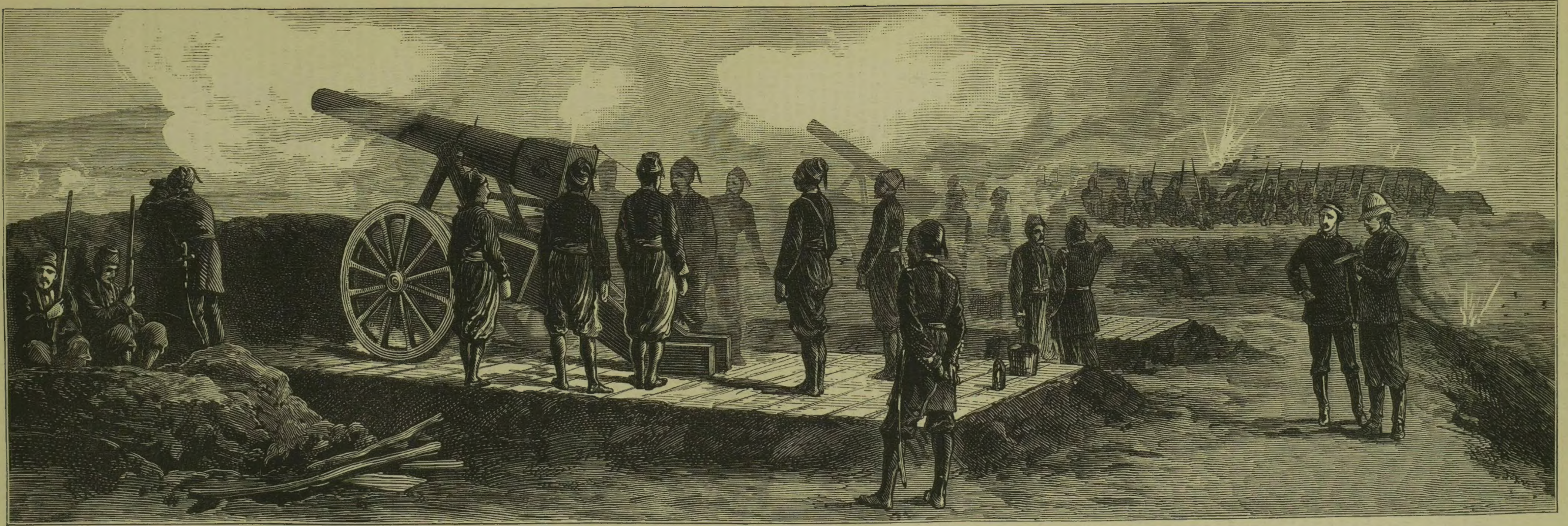
Captain Verbist, the well-known commander of the London and Antwerp steam-boat Baron Osy, did a brave and humane action on Sunday week at St. Katherine's Wharf. Horses were being taken on board: to avoid a kick from one a man stepped backwards, and fell into the Thames. Captain Verbist did not stop to pull off his coat, but leaped into the river, and saved the man's life. The passengers signed an address of memorial, testifying their high opinion of this good deed.



TURKISH REFUGEES FROM THE DISTRICT OF TIRNOVA COMING INTO SHUMLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



FUGITIVES FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.
BY C. J. STANILAND.



A WARM CORNER IN THE MUKHLIS PASHA TABIA: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT KARS.



DAMAGE BY BOMBARDMENT IN THE GIURGEVO THEATRE.



FUGITIVES BEGGING WATER FROM ENGINE TENDER.



IN THE GYMNASTIC SOCIETY'S CLUB-HOUSE, GIURGEVO.

NEW BOOKS.

It seems to be an age since attention was drawn to the first volume of *A History of Crime in England*, by Luke Owen Pike, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.); but we know that "tout vient à bout à qui sait attendre," and whoever has managed to live through the interval may reap the benefit of such vitality by a course of mental exercise among the pages of the second volume, which pages are many and large and well stocked with instructive facts and comments. Nor is the book, fortunately, of an ephemeral character; its contents are solid and its interest enduring. As to its purport, some little refreshment of memory may be advisable, lest anybody should be led away by the title upon a wrong scent, and should harbour a groundless apprehension of something similar to the Newgate Calendar. Far from the author be any idea of pandering to diseased minds, of tickling depraved palates, of catering for morbid appetites. His object is to illustrate "the changes of the laws in the progress of civilisation." In the present volume he commences from the accession of Henry VII., and carries his work down so far into our own times as to find himself in a position for drawing a "contrast between the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the reign of Queen Victoria," to the advantage, it is scarcely necessary to add, although not to the wholly unalloyed advantage, of the latter. Seven chapters are filled with a series of dissolving views, in which we see passing before our eyes a succession of various crimes and punishments with such modifications as have been brought about by more or less salutary changes of habits, customs, sentiments, and of whatever else is influential and formative, during the period specified above, and we then come to the last chapter, which is likely to be considered the most interesting, if not the most important, of all. In that chapter the author delivers himself of his own personal opinions upon certain points connected with the general subject of crimes and punishments; and no reader can fail to be struck with the amount of thought, knowledge, lucid statement, forcible argument, and happy illustration employed. The conclusions may not always command agreement; but they will certainly compel respectful consideration. In the first place, the author gives "the historical definition of crime" as "that which the law declares to be crime, or for which the State recognises a punishment, at any period over which the history extends," although by such a definition we should become involved in the paradoxical necessity of regarding as a crime that which the moralist would include in the category of virtues. Which is, after all, only the converse of what was said long ago by St. Paul: "where no law is, there is no transgression." In the next place, the author proceeds to enlarge upon such questions as "crime in relation to past events;" "the influence of inherited tendencies upon crime;" "crime in relation to contemporaneous education;" and "crime and pauperism in immediate relation to the laws—to preventives, punishments, incentives, and the administration of justice." Not only does he exhibit that mastery of his subject which was to be expected from his learning, study, and practical experience, but he shows the most unmistakable signs of strong, innate common sense. What he says about the restriction which some worthy persons would place upon the sale of alcoholic liquors is well worth reading; and so are his remarks touching vaccination. One of the arguments he uses must have occurred to others besides himself; and there is room for wonder that it has not been more generally urged. "The reason for enforcing vaccination," he says, "is that it entirely prevents infection from smallpox, or greatly mitigates where it does not prevent. The unvaccinated, therefore, can do but little injury to those who are vaccinated, and are dangerous only to themselves and to one another." And he asks, with some show of reason consequently, whether, when "we force parents to vaccinate their children, though the parents truly and conscientiously hold the belief that vaccination is injurious," we do not "in the name of civilisation or public policy enforce laws which savour a little of mediæval and theological intolerance." It must not be assumed that he himself opposes vaccination; there is no appearance of any such hostility. Of course, one weak spot in his argument is this—it is found by experience that people who do not "conscientiously hold the belief that vaccination is injurious" would, from sheer carelessness, neglect it if there were no legal penalty; and other weak spots will, no doubt, suggest themselves. As regards his observations upon the infliction of the lash, he argues against it very calmly but very persuasively. What he has to say about a public prosecutor also deserves to be carefully perused.

The conclusion of a "stormy and chequered career" is reached in the third volume of *The Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards First Marquess of Lansdowne*, by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Macmillan and Co.), a volume commencing with the death of Lord Chatham and ending with that of Lord Lansdowne, which latter took place on the morning of May 7, 1805. The biographer and editor appears to have neglected nothing which could help to give the reader an adequate idea of the public services rendered and the private character exhibited by Lord Shelburne, both as they really were and as they were represented or misrepresented: public records, private correspondence, and the caricatures of the day, have all, with that view, been put under requisition. It has before been remarked that the method which the biographer has adopted of commingling matters which might have been kept separate, so that the pieces composing the man have to be picked out, as it were, from a superincumbent mass of political materials, gives to the whole work a somewhat patchy appearance, and is calculated to repel the majority of readers, for whom the man, rather than the politician, would be an object of interest; but there were probably good reasons for the plan of conglomeration. On the whole, it may be said that the first Lord Lansdowne leaves upon the mind the impression of a man whose ability was extraordinary, whose impulses were good, whose independence was sturdy, whose opinions were sound, whose conduct was manly, whose fearlessness was exemplary, whose services were great and might have been greater had they been better appreciated, who did his work heartily, though his heart was not naturally set upon the work he had to do. And the last part of this view receives some little confirmation from what he said about his son. "Henry," he wrote, "promises to be a very great resource to me, so far as private life goes; and as to public life, I have seen so much of it, that I shall consider it as no misfortune if he fails in it." A curious anecdote is told in this third volume about a negro-servant in the household of Lord Shelburne. Lord Shelburne, it may be remembered, was supposed to know who "Junius" was; and the said negro, who had received the nickname of Junius, died, and was buried, in Calne churchyard, in a grave over which some wag caused a handsome stone to be placed, with the inscription, "Here lies Junius." It was now thought that "the great secret" would be revealed; and Lord Lansdowne was appealed to for information as to "the person lying underneath the gravestone." But, when an inquiry took place, no tombstone was to be found; the Vicar, knowing who lay beneath, having caused the "surreptitiously introduced" stone to be removed.

It is pleasant to know that the reception given to the "Ancient Classics for English Readers," published by Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons, has been so cordial that the publishers have been encouraged to "carry out a kindred series," under the style and title of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," of which the first volume, devoted to the subject of *Dante*, has been intrusted to the competent editorship of Mrs. Oliphant, whose book about "the makers of Florence," not long ago published, is sufficient guarantee of the knowledge and enthusiasm with which the trust would be discharged. It is probable that the "Foreign Classics" will attain a popularity even greater than that which has attended the publication of the "Ancient Classics." As for the latter, the volume which claims immediate notice is *Aristotle*: by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, LL.D.; and one is appalled at the difficulty of the task which the editor has accomplished. So much that is biographical, critical, explanatory, romantic, and altogether wonderful, had he to compress within a comparatively small compass. On the other hand, it is probable that there are few of the "ancient classics" whose names and influence are better known and acknowledged than Aristotle's among all classes of "English readers," so that the editor must have had the consolation of feeling that his labours were likely to be rewarded by the unusual interest which would be felt in his subject. Such readers would flock to Plato in thousands, to Aristotle in ten thousands. They have already some vague notion that Aristotle, completely for many centuries and, until quite lately, to a considerable extent, held the empire of the whole philosophical, if not of the whole intellectual, world; and they will, no doubt, gladly have recourse to the able dissertation contained in Sir Alexander Grant's little book for information which will help them to appreciate the genius of the man and to account for the strange phenomenon.

Fascinating books are of many kinds, and their fascination arises from many causes; but in the number of such books may certainly be comprised *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Celebrated Violinists*, by Dr. T. L. Phipson (Richard Bentley and Son), a volume which, having been taken up, it is very difficult to lay down, and having been laid down, it is impossible to dismiss without a sigh of regret and a great longing for more. So forcible a hold does it take of one's sympathies. And yet there is very little, if any, literary charm about it; the style of writing is simple, unpretentious, and even commonplace, although the writer's tone does him infinite credit, bearing witness, as it does, to the genuine admiration, without any sort of guile or any vestige of an envious, detractive spirit, for those whose art he loves and practises and whose career he has studied and sketched. His sketches, moreover, are noticeably meagre; but, nevertheless, they are remarkably attractive. It is astonishing, however, how many violinists he has managed to introduce into his few pages—violinists who have long passed away and violinists who are still among us. His method is to give a prominent place to some great master, and then to add some slight account of that master's less famous pupils, rivals, or successors. He dwells most, then, though not sufficiently to satisfy the reader's desire, upon the lives of Lulli, Corelli, the Bannisters, Tartini, Viotti, Paganini, De Bériot, and Ole Bull; and he has a word or two to say about such contemporary favourites as Herr Joachim, Mr. Carrodus, and Madame Norman-Néruda. And he conciliates one's goodwill by showing that he can appreciate the talents of his fellow-countrymen. A whole chapter, the last in the book, is devoted to the interesting and touching story of Fräulein Schmöhling, better known as Madame Mara, a violinist as well as a prima donna, "whose romantic existence extended from the year 1747 to 1831." It may be that all he has written is already very widely known, and that some of the anecdotes are neither new nor true; but that is a question which concerns those who have sufficient knowledge to speak with authority upon those points. It must suffice here to bear witness that if there be any readers, and there must be many, upon whom the contents of his volume will come with all the freshness of novelty, they can hardly fail to be delighted with it and to wish that it were thrice as long.

Among the series of "Chandos Classics" appears a volume entitled *The Talmud*, translated from the original by H. Polano (Frederic Warne and Co.), being "selections from the contents of that ancient book, its commentaries, teachings, poetry, and legends," together with "brief sketches of the men who made and commented upon it." The translator, a little inconsistently, dates his English preface Hebraically, so that it is difficult for persons not familiar with the Hebrew calendar to know at what date it was that he was writing when he represents himself to have been incited to his work by being asked "how it was that no English translation of the Talmud was in existence." But, if "Tamuz, 5636," be rightly interpreted by "July, 1876," it certainly is curious, if it be the fact, that we should have gone so long without an English translation of the Talmud or of selections from it. There is no intention here of insinuating that the fact is not so; but, in the absence of personal knowledge, it may be permissible to express surprise, especially as it is by no means uncommon for English writers to quote from that "ancient and wonderful work." The translator makes no pretension to any higher position than that of a collector and translator of "specimens;" but he "believes that a perusal of his work will not only aid in informing the reader of what the Talmud is, but excite an interest in the same, which will make this book, and others of a similar character following it, of interest and demand." His belief is likely to be justified; and, if his modesty had not stood in his way, he might have said that his interesting introduction, in which he appears as an expounder and pioneer, and not as a mere compiler and translator, will be found to be an excellent, and almost a necessary, preparation for a proper examination of the "specimens." The "incidents in the lives of the Rabbis," and the "proverbs and sayings of the Rabbis, &c.," form a portion of the book upon which close attention may be profitably bestowed.

The author of "The Fern Paradise," Mr. F. G. Heath, presents us with a more complete study of that beautiful class of plants, the English scenery of their wild natural growth, and the methods of culture in our homes or gardens. His new volume, *The Fern World* (published by Sampson Low and Co.), is both instructive and delightful in the highest degree, combining exact botanical description with the most inviting and enchanting accounts of many a ramble in the sweetest rural haunts. We may linger with him in woodlands all curtained with leafy masses of living greenery; we may stroll with him through deep lanes, between the luxuriant tall hedgerows of Devonshire, or beside the clear waters of a stream flowing down some moorland or forest glen, or among the shattered rocks and cavernous clefts of the south-western seacoast. All this is so delicious that one is tempted to forswear city life, with its sordid cares of pelf, and to choose henceforth a sequestered dwelling in those silent haunts of his graceful favourites, the Ferns and Brakes. It is more especially in the West of England, both on the shores of the Bristol Channel, from the Quantock and Elmoo, down by Lynmouth, to

romantic Clovelly, and on the banks of the Dart, and round charming Torbay, and at the stern promontory of Prawle Point, near Salcombe, that Mr. Heath shows us the double pleasure of revelling in scenes of wondrous beauty and grandeur and of examining the finest specimens of these plants in the richest variety of their kinds. He discourses of every such perfect treat for the eye and imagination and understanding of a naturalist, with an enthusiastic eloquence that may not have the literary merits of Ruskin or Charles Kingsley, but that is a worthy expression of feelings in which he is sure to command the hearty sympathy of his readers. From an early personal acquaintance with some of the places above named, we can vouch for it, in general, that his local descriptions are by no means exaggerated; and there are doubtless many other parts of our country, in Wales, in the New Forest and in the Isle of Wight, and in the northern counties, or in Scotland and in Ireland, which exhibit similar features of surpassing loveliness. Mr. Heath gives practical directions for gathering and collecting ferns both the entire plants, in order to pursue their cultivation in the garden, the glass case, or the simple pot or box, and the detached fronds, to be kept in portfolios with sheets of paper. He gives also due instructions for the arrangement of a fern-garden, rockery, cavern, or fern-house, which seems to require much careful imitation of the natural conditions of fern-growth, position and shelter, temperature and moisture, as well as proper soil, and should be an agreeable exercise of ingenuity for a contriving man in his leisure hours. It is not, indeed, in every situation that out-door fern culture may be attempted with hope of success; and, perhaps, the inhabitants of the healthiest dwelling-houses, with dry and open ground about them, have the least chance of doing anything in this way. But the miniature in-door fernery, inclosed within a glass frame in the window or on the table, is a household joy and thing of beauty, which may be had in any room of any house in London. It is the most elegant and interesting ornament of a lady's drawing-room; and one would like to see it, as a refreshing consolation, in the chambers of a lawyer in Lincoln's Inn, or in the private office-room of a City man of business, or in a tradesman's back shop. A box, or frame, or pot of ferns will yield more lasting pleasure and relief to the jaded mind and starved senses of the toiling townsman than a costly picture or statuette, which has been admired once for all, and the significance of which has been exhausted. We are less competent to speak of the scientific merits of Mr. Heath's work, in that portion of his volume, exceeding half the total number of its pages, which contains brief and precise botanical descriptions of forty-five different species of ferns that grow in the British Islands. It is evident, however, that he knows perfectly what he is writing about, and even the unscientific reader with ordinary attention may comprehend his extremely minute accounts of the peculiarities of each different species, the structure of its frond, the arrangement of the pinnae, with their pinnules again subdivided into lobes, or notched or serrated, and other details of the prettiest characteristic variation. But in this delightful book—to mention last of all its greatest charm, that is to say, its Coloured Illustrations—the study of botanical generic and specific varieties has obtained a fascinating and most helpful method of representation. This is done by means of twelve of the finest Plates, printed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, from photographs of fronds collected and grouped by the author, which are unquestionably the most beautiful, vivid, and faithful pictures of plant-life that have ever yet appeared in any work of this class. They have all the freshness of the living hues of nature; and the indescribably minute peculiarities of each individual specimen, in its tiniest features visible to the eye, are copied with marvellous fidelity, so that we could scarcely know it more accurately by scrutinising a frond just plucked from the real plant in its sweet native wilderness, or in the conservatory of a rich and tasteful owner. Indeed, these pictures at first sight may often be mistaken, as we have actually seen, for real pieces of fern laid or transferred on the paper; and if other botanical subjects, the foliage and flowers of every kind of plant, can be illustrated by the same process, we predict a new era for this branch of natural science. There is the more to be hoped, for popular use and enjoyment, from the very moderate price at which Mr. Heath's publishers are enabled to offer this present volume. It is further embellished with a frontispiece, a permanent photograph of a certain fernery in town, and with three fine wood-engravings of Devonshire coast scenery, from which we are loth to turn away.

The tedious hours of unemployed attendance in the Law Courts, which must be endured by juniors at the Bar till they get a bagful of briefs, have sometimes been cleverly beguiled with literary quips and cranks, aimed at the solemn absurdities of forensic and judicial procedure. *Scintille Juris* is the title, both pretty and apt, of a neat little jest-book which may easily be hidden in the sleeve or in the folds of a "bogus brief," so that the bored professional youngster, weary of nothing to do, can snatch a furtive bit of fun by a glance at its amusing pages without incurring the frowns of any superior bigwig or the tacit disapproval of any solicitor's clerk. It is published (of course, on the sly) by Davis and Son, of Carey-street, and has already reached a second edition; but the author, who hails from the Inner Temple, will only be known to fame by three letters, "S, N, and G," mixed with a dozen asterisks, which are what he chooses to give of his name. The contents of this humorous little treatise on legal rules and practice may prove diverting even to the simple lay reader, who is, nevertheless, advised not to believe all that it tells him, but rather to give the Bench and the Bar credit for average common sense. "Of Laws, of Judges, of prisoners, of telling a story, of examining-in-chief, of witnesses, of cross-examination, of evidence, of sentences, of advocacy, and of maxims," the learned author makes bold to discourse with an unflinching flow of ironical humour. This sort of merry treatment of those grave subjects has, indeed, been attempted by several previous writers. Some of them have done it better, and we must say that, in our opinion, some have not done it so well.

A considerable amount of pains has evidently been taken in the compilation of a small work entitled *The Cottage Hospital*, by Henry C. Burdett (Churchills). The history of this valuable institution from the foundation of the first at Cranleigh by Mr. Napper, nearly twenty years ago, down to the present time, is given, with a great variety of statistical information. The chapters that follow explain the proper constitution of the medical staff, the best forms of construction for the cottages and modes of ventilation, the system of nursing that should be adopted, and a vast variety of hints as to hospital management generally. There are also sectional sketches of hospitals, which, according to our notions of the cottage hospital proper, are somewhat too pretentious and costly for the purpose. But Mr. Burdett's book will be welcome to all who are directly or indirectly aiding the organisation or superintending the arrangement of these small rural refuges for the sick.

The autumn congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will begin on Oct. 3, at Leamington.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL DROUGHT.

Thomas Armstrong Drought, General in the Army and Colonel of the 15th Regiment, died at Hill House, Winchester, on the 22nd ult., in his eighty-first year. He was third son of John Armstrong Drought, Esq., of Lettbrook, King's County, by Letitia, his wife, daughter of John Head, Esq., of Ashley Park, in the county of Tipperary, by Phoebe, his wife, sister of John, first Earl of Norbury. This distinguished officer served uninterruptedly for nearly half a century in the 15th Regiment, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel for ten years. During the suppression of the rebellion in Ceylon in 1848 he commanded the forces in the Kandian provinces, received the thanks of the Queen and of the local Government, and was honourably mentioned in the despatches of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. In consideration of these services, he was retained Commandant of the Kandian provinces for four years. His commissions bear date—Ensign, 1813; Lieutenant, 1817; Captain, 1822; Major, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1845; Colonel, 1854; Major-General, 1860; Lieutenant-General, 1868; and General, 1875. General Drought married, in 1847, Mary Isabel, daughter of Frederick Lock, Esq., son of Admiral Lock, and leaves issue.

MISS STIRLING-GRAHAM.

Clementina Stirling-Graham, of Duntrune, in the county of Forfar, died on the 23rd ult., at her seat near Dundee, in her ninety-sixth year. This venerable lady was eldest daughter of Patrick Stirling, Esq., of Pittendree, in the county of Forfar, by Amelia, his wife, elder daughter and eventual heiress of Alexander Graham, Esq., of Duntrune, who was heir male of the Grahams of Claverhouse, rendered so celebrated in history by John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, killed at Killiecrankie. Miss Stirling-Graham inherited the estates at the decease of her brother, William Stirling-Graham, Esq., of Duntrune, in 1844. Her only sister, Jane, wife of John Mortlock Lacon, Esq., died in 1863, leaving issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel William Taylor Money, Madras N.I., on the 20th ult., at Tenby.

Edward Everard Rushworth, Esq., C.M.G., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary, on the 10th ult., at Shortwood, Jamaica.

The Rev. John Murray Holland, M.A., late Fellow of New College, and Rector of Stanton St. John, Oxon, on Aug. 25.

Hans George Leslie, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dunlagas, Banffshire, Lord of the Manor of Dunlagas, on the 12th ult., at his seat near Turriff, aged fifty-one.

John Henry O'Brien, Esq., Commander R.N., on the 16th ult., at Fair View, Boldre, Lymington, aged thirty-three. He was eldest son of the late Rev. J. O'Brien, Vicar of Henfield.

Colonel William Bolton Girdlestone, 16th Bengal N.I., on the 19th ult., at Bramshaw, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire. He served in the Burmese War, 1852-3, and during the Indian Mutiny, 1857, including the battle of Agra.

Lady Cecilia Brinckman, wife of Captain Theodore Henry Brinckman (eldest son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart.), and youngest daughter of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis Conyngham, K.P.

Professor Henry Rogers, late Principal of Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, and formerly of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, on the 20th ult., at Pennal Tower, Machynlleth, aged seventy.

Mrs. Eunice Bagster, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Bagster, the publisher, of Paternoster-row, on Aug. 22, having completed within a day her hundredth year. Mrs. Bagster lived at Old Windsor, and the Queen paid her a visit a short time ago.

The Rev. William Arundell Bouverie, aged eighty, Hon. Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Denton, Archdeacon of Norfolk from 1850 to 1869. He was last surviving son of the late Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and grandson of William, first Earl of Radnor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blenkinsop, at his residence, Hoppyland Castle, on Aug. 27. The deceased, who had for some time suffered from an attack of gout, was about sixty-three years of age. He was a justice of the peace of the Auckland bench of magistrates.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among various publications by Messrs. Duff and Stewart are several pleasing vocal pieces. "Spring and Summer," by Franz Abt, is a very effective duet, in which the voices are well contrasted and combined, and set off by a characteristic accompaniment; "Under the Lamplight," ballad, by Louisa Gray; "The Better Land," and "A Toast to other days" (carnival song), both by W. C. Levey; "Loved and Lost," by Otto Müller; and "Friends for Ever," by J. Greenhill, are all characterised by agreeable vocal melody, lying within a moderate compass and devoid of difficulty. Messrs. Duff and Stewart also issue "Summer Night," serenade, for the piano, by Henry Logé, a very effective piece, affording specially good practice for the left hand.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have recently published some well-written pianoforte pieces by Xavier Scharwenka. These consist of "Mennet," op. 18; "Scherzo," op. 19; "Præludium," "Gondoliera," and "Marcia," op. 20; "Nordisches" (pianoforte duets), op. 21; "Studies and Preludes." All these possess much marked character and brilliant passage writing; and the Studies and Preludes will be found especially serviceable practice.

Five Waltzes for Pianoforte Duet, by M. Moszkowski, are spirited dance pieces, giving effective employment to four hands. These are also published by Messrs. Augener, as is a brilliant transcription of Schumann's "Wanderlied," for pianoforte solo, by A. Loeschorn, and Six Minuets by Luigi Boccherini, transcriptions, for the pianoforte, by Herr Pauer, of extracts from the works of the celebrated violoncellist who flourished during the latter part of the past century. There is a mild yet quaint grace about his music which still renders it interesting.

Andante in A flat major, for the organ, by W. S. Hoyte: Weekes and Co. This is a very effective piece, consisting of a flowing melodic theme, which is elaborated with passages of varied interest.

The committee of the Rous Memorial Fund announce that a site has been offered at Newmarket by Sir R. Wallace for the erection of a memorial to the late Admiral Rous.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., speaking at Portsmouth yesterday week on workmen's institutes and refreshment-rooms, said the establishment of coffee taverns was just the way to help the working-classes to elevate themselves, and it showed a degree of backwardness for any town to be without them. There were many movements to help the working classes which excited their prejudice; but with the temperance taverns it could not be so, and working men must feel that it was an advantage to them to have a choice between coffee and beer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S B (Macon, U.S.A.).—The second game appears below. We shall be glad to receive further specimens of Mr. W.'s skill.

W L (Leightonstone).—We are obliged for the information. The problems shall be compared, and we will advise you of the result of the examination.

A B (Hart-street).—You do not give the number of the problem to which you refer. If No. 1748 is meant, the answer is that it is correctly printed and that it is sound.

St J E (Temple).—In nearly all chess problems to the end of the fifteenth century the pieces employed were the Kings, Rooks, Knights, and Pawns, the then limited power of the Queen making that piece of little use in striking combinations. Lange's "Schachaufgaben," although by no means perfect, is the best work of the kind. The publishers are Veit and Co., Leipzig.

H R G (Clement's Inn).—The game presents no point of interest, and is therefore declined. We are obliged for the trouble you have taken.

N B (Hull).—The law is very clear on the point. If a player touches a piece with the intention of moving it, he is compelled to play the piece touched.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1746 received from D H.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1747 received from B Lewy, M Clare, G P Drew, Prenez le Cavalier.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1748 received from M A B, S A Sillem, Woolwich Chess Club, Murdo Macrae, F Dennis, G P Drew, E H H V, W Leeson, H M Pridcaux, C Eggert, Cant, W Lee, Con, O D, S Western, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, T R Y, American, W Nelson, A G R, Harrobian, Paul's Root, L S R, Pippet, Black Knight, J Wontone, Queen of Connaught, H Burgher, J S W, Mechanic, S Threelock, J P Spiers, L Burnett, Robin Gray, G Reeves, T W Hope, A Mackenzie, J Lyndford, G Wright, M Whiteley, R Schofield, F G V, P Hampton, N Brock, F Wharton, D Leslie, N Powell, W C Dutton, St. J E, M Rees, C R Elmore, B Parkinson, W Cowell, Triton, N H Hastings, L of Truro, Only Jones, E Esmonde, R Roughhead, G F E, R W Robson, E Worsley, N E D, Simplex, T Edgar, H Starfield, J Williams, S Adams, S L G, B R Stone, H S, W Alston, B T King, Farley Mechanics' Institute, B Lewy, E P Vulliamy, Walter, Emile Frau, and J de Honsteyn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 8 received from M A B, Farley Mechanics' Institute, Copiasino, Emile Frau, J de Honsteyn, L of Truro, A Seaside Party, J H M, S Adams, N Brock, T A L, R W Robson, S L G, Queen of Connaught, Simplex, R W M, C Elmore, G F E, H Schofield, S R of Leeds, R Schofield, N Powell, St. J E, S A Sillem, Woolwich Chess Club, Murdo Macrae, F Dennis, N Rumbelow, W Leeson, H M Pridcaux, Cant, and Co-Carbonizer.

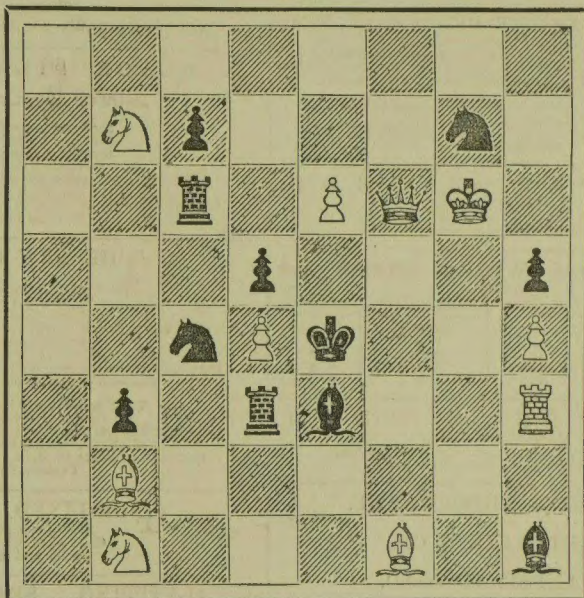
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1747.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to R 3rd. Any move 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1750.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following interesting Game was played at the Birmingham meeting between Messrs. JENKIN and THOROLD, and is the only game lost by Mr. Jenkin throughout the contest for the provincial championship. (Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P takes P	P to K R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. R to Q Kt 3rd	P to Kt 5th
4. B to Q B 4th		18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
		19. P to K R 4th	P to K 4th
		20. P to K Kt 3rd	K R to Kt sq
		21. K R to K sq	R to Kt 2nd
		22. Kt to B sq	P to Q 4th
		23. Q to R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
		24. Q to Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
		25. Q to Kt 2nd	P takes P
		26. P takes P	Q to B 4th
		27. Kt to Q 2nd	R to Q 6th

Played, it may be presumed, in anticipation of 8. B takes K R P by the adversary, but, in that case, it would have simplified matters to have taken the Q B at once.

9. B to K 3rd. Castles (Q R).
10. B to K 3rd. Kt to Q 5th.
11. Kt to K 2nd. P to K Kt 4th.

Black has gained time by White's ninth move, and the exchanges that follow here are rather favourable to the defence than otherwise.

12. B takes Kt. B takes B.
13. Kt takes B. P takes Kt.
14. B takes B. P takes B.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A Game occurring in a Match between Messrs. J. E. ORCHARD and A. F. WURM, of Atlanta, Georgia.—(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. B takes B	Kt takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	12. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to B 5th
4. Q takes P	B to Q 2nd	14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
		15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to B 3rd
		16. P to K 5th	

In this variation we prefer 5. B to K 3rd, followed by Q to Q 2nd, when Black plays the Q Kt to B 3rd.

5. Q to Q 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.
6. Q to Q 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
7. Kt to Q B 3rd. P to K 2nd.
8. P to K R 3rd. P to Q R 3rd.
9. Castles. Castles.
10. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to K R 4th.

White is evidently oblivious of the coming blow. He should have played Q to K 3rd at once.

16. P takes Kt. Kt takes R P (ch).
17. P takes Kt. Q takes Kt.
18. Q to K 3rd. Q takes Q.
19. P takes Q. B takes R P, and White resigned.

ENIGMA No. 10.

By R. HAMMOND, Middlesborough.

White: K at K 7th, R at K sq, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Colonel Sir Henry Lake, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Captain Talbot, Assistant-Commissioner.

All the pictures and other works of art intended for the Corporation Autumn Exhibition of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, have been received. During the ten receiving-days 2400 pictures were sent in.

The annual school feast given to the children at Aldershot camp took place yesterday week in Farnham Park, the use of which was given by the Bishop of Winchester. The number of children entertained was 1845, all of whom were conveyed to and from Farnham in waggons of the Army Service Corps.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 3, 1877) of Mr. Edward Studd, late of No. 2, Hyde Park-gardens, and of Tedworth, in the county of Southampton, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by James Scott Elliot, John Phillips Thomas, Henry Williams Hudson, and James John Guise, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Emily Adeline, £200; to his wife, £400, and such annual sum as, with the amount she is entitled to under her marriage settlement, will make £2000 per annum for life, or in the event of her marriage again, £500 per annum; he also leaves her his residence, No. 2, Hyde Park-gardens, with the furniture, plate, and effects for life or widowhood. He directs all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, including his estate at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, to be sold, and the net proceeds, together with the residue of his personal estate, to be divided between all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will and codicil (both dated Dec. 28, 1876) of Mr. John Arnold, late of No. 109, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, who died on June 14 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by Edward Durant, John Pelley Arnold, and Alfred Arnold, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, late of Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, and the Westminster Dispensary, Gerard-street, Soho, £1000 each, free of legacy duty; to his said nephew, Edward Durant, £5000 and the goodwill and stock-in-trade of his business of a builder; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his brothers and sisters living at his decease, and the children of such of them as shall be dead.

The Scotch confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Edinburgh (dated July 2 last) of the will of Sir David Dundas, Bart., of Beechwood and Dunira, who died on March 23 last, granted to Charles Henry Dundas, the son, the executor nominate, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 4th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland being under £40,000.

The confirmation, under seal of the sheriffdom of Berwick (dated the 3rd ult.), of the Right Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Douglas, of Douglas, Countess of Home, who died at the Hirsell, near Coldstream, on May 15 last, granted to Lord Douglas, her eldest son, as one of her next of kin, was sealed in London on the 15th ult., the personal effects in England and Scotland being under £5000.

The will (dated March 3, 1876) of Mr. William Falconer, late of Gothic House, St. Ann's-road, Stamford-hill, who died on July 11 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Ann Falconer, the widow, Miss Elizabeth Scorey Falconer, the daughter, and William Trinder Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and then to his sons and daughters and their children, as his wife shall by will appoint.

CLOSE OF THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

A very large assemblage of persons gathered together yesterday week at Carnarvon, being the last day of the National Eisteddfod and Musical Festival. Mr. Richard, M.P., presided; the conductor being the Rev. W. Roberts (Yr Estyn), Vicar of Llanfynydd, Denbighshire. Many literary prizes, including one offered by the Commercial Travellers of Wales for an essay suggesting the development of new industries in the Principality, were withheld, owing to absence of merit. Mr. Ludno Jones was awarded twenty guineas and a medal for a poem on the bardic chair at Wrexham, and Mr. Thomas Jones, of the same town, won the prize for Welsh translations of Tennyson and Wordsworth. A medal was awarded to Mr. Davies Jenkins, of the University College for Wales, Aberystwith, for the best cantata on David Removing the Ark of the Covenant. The other prizetakers were:—Walter Thomas, Caerphilly, for excellence on the harp; J. A. Rees, Carnarvon; the Rev. D. D. Griffiths, Dalgely, for the best essay on the State of Society in Wales, twenty-two guineas; Thomas Jones Owen Williams, J. P. Mumford, of Bangor, and William Roberts, Portmadoc.

At the Gorsedd in the morning, in the ruins of Carnarvon Castle, Madame Patey was admitted a Bard, under the Bardic title of Eos Prydain (the nightingale of Britain). Dr. Macfarren was also initiated a Bard at the same time, his Bardic title being Ap Farren. Both were enthusiastically cheered on going through the ceremony of investiture.

In the evening there was a performance of "The Messiah," and the Pavilion was crowded. The Rev. Canon Evans, D.D., Vicar of Carnarvon, presided. The choruses were rendered by the Bangor Choral Society, the solo and other performers being Madame Patey, Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Marian Williams, Miss Martha Harris, Signor Foli, Eos Morlais, and Messrs. Sauvage and T. J. Hughes.

The meeting has been one of the most successful on record. Among the Artistes engaged at this festival was Miss Beata Francis, whose name was accidentally omitted last week.

The Eisteddfod next year will be held at Birkenhead, several other important towns having competed for the honour. Professor Hughes announced his intention of offering a prize of ten guineas, at the Birkenhead gathering next year, for the best specimen of stone carving, which, he said, would have special interest to the whole of the quarrymen of North Wales. Dr. Macfarren also intimated his intention to offer seven guineas at the Birkenhead meeting next year, and a second prize of three guineas, confined to the ladies of Wales, for the best setting to music of the serenades from Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Mr. John Hill Burton and Colonel Powell, Inspector of Prisons, have been appointed Commissioners under the Prisons (Scotland) Act.

The Rev. W. Abbott, the Rector, and the Churchwardens of St. Luke's, Old Street-road, applied to the Chancellor, at the Consistory Court, yesterday week, for a faculty to convert the closed burial-ground of the old parish church of St. Luke into an ornamental place for trees and flowers. There was no opposition to the plan, and the inhabitants were in favour of the proposed improvements. The Rector explained that it might be necessary to remove some of the memorial stones, but no human remains. At a recent vestry a resolution was unanimously passed to effect the required alterations, and £500 had been voted for the purpose. The Chancellor said the faculty would be given in a few days.—An application was made to the same Court by the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, for a faculty to appropriate a part of the old burial-ground between Fetter-lane and Chancery-lane to the formation of a new street from Bream's-buildings into Fetter-lane. The Chancellor said he had no difficulty in granting the application for a faculty to make what would no doubt be a public improvement. Provision would be made in the faculty for the removal of the human remains and the tombstones.

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33 inches long, for 9gs. 36 inches long, for 10 1/2 gs.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the
above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear.
EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the Kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.
Prices from 1s. 2 1/2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGOROUS CACHEMIENNE and FOULE SERGES are most fashionable.
A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 9d. per yard.
Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11 1/2d. per yard.
For CHILDREN lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 54 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,
Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing some Great Novelties in TRAVELLING and SEASIDE DRESSES, all-wool Ulsters, new shapes, at 15s. 9d., 21s., 27s. 6d. A splendid Stock of Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, commencing at 9gs.; and New Dress Materials for Early Autumn Wear. Also New Goods in Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Lace, Ribbons, Ball-Dresses, Millinery, &c. Patterns and Estimates free. Parcels of £5 value sent carriage paid to any part accessible by railway. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.) BOYS' SUITS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.
Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 4 in. in height, C. Class, 27s.; D. Class, 31s. Prices varying according to height. Patterns, &c., post-free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP
("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS")
Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and skin roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases,"—The Lancet.
"It is the only true antiseptic soap,"—British Medical Journal.
In Tablets, and in Bulk, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Acris).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as cherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157b, New Bond-street, W.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—53, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

NO MORE COSMETICS.—Dr. DURAND'S HEALTH SOAP removes all freckles, blotches, pimples, &c., and renders the skin beautifully white and soft. Sixpence per Tablet; 5s. per box of 12.—MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.
The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Titchborne, Esq., F.R.S., writes:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1 1/2d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poultices made with Linseed or Bread. These spoil the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.
Wholesale, RIGOLLOT and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In bottles, 6d., each